VOL LXII. - NO. 32

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 2 1903

WHOLE NO. 3196

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO. Publishers and Proprietors ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. & STATE STREET,

Boston, Mass. TERMS:

annum, in advance. 32.50 if not paid in Postage free. Single copies 5 cents. ending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN its columns must sign their name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of otherwise they will be consigned to the left. All matter intended for publication written on note size paper, with ink, and consider.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Troubles of the Trusts.

Some of the weaker trusts are coming to grief. Many of them, in fact, were never intended to last a longer time than required for the sale of stock. New Jersey, having sown a large crop of these indigestible wind-inflated securities, is now beginning the harvest. Gov. Franklin Murphy's annual proclamation, forcibly dissolving such trusts and corporations organized under the laws of the State, which have not paid their annual tax, was sent to the printers recently. No fewer than 927 of these creations of the commonwealth, capitalized in the aggregate at \$239,000,000, are ushered out of existence, and with their dissolution is destroyed the fond hopes of thousands of stockholders.

In 1902, the capital of the collapsed concerns was \$62,000,000, and in 1901 it was \$49,000,000. Thus the total is four times as great as last year and five times as great as in 1901. Besides those dissolved by the governor, 127 others with a capital of \$274,000,000 have gone into receivers' hands. Most of these dead and dying concerns were frauds from the start. They began with very little property and a vast number of shares which were unloaded on the public at great profit to the promoters. It is a disgrace to the State of New Jersey that her laws have permitted such wholesale swindling opera-

A sample is afforded by the thirty-eight companies now seeking receiverships in the State courts. Although the thirty-eight were capitalized at \$32,872,000, their property, according to the sworn application of the stockholders in the petition, is only \$1,131,000. An average of one part substance to twenty-nine parts water is pretty close to downright robbery. The proportion is suggestive of the thin financial soup in which the unlucky stockholders find them-

So far none of the very largest trust callapsed. The two leaders in the above list deal in asphalt and salt, and issued, respectively, \$19,000,000 and \$12,000,000 in stock. These sums are like a handful of small change compared with the well-known billion-dollar affairs. But a number of the big concerns are built on no better foundation than the little ones, and a hard knock or two from bad times or from new and strong competition would bring some of them tumbling to the ground with a crash that would be felt throughout the business world. Besides these possibilities, recent legal decisions are likely to make a great deal of trouble for attempted monopolies.

Hale on Fruit Growing.

Handsome fruit is always in demand. All over the West and South orchards of the owners thereof expect to send the best of their fruit to Northern and Eastern markets. Those planters have no special favored conditions over us. My conditions in Connecticat are better than in Georgia. For production the opportunity is here. We can make more money off a smaller A leading Chicago dealer told me he would rather have fruit from the Hudson river valley, if growers would give it the attention that Western growers do theirs. As to location, start where you are; locate

near home. You can do just as well, and old home surroundings and friendou want to live, as well as make nd the best. life is in or near the old h Grow the fruits that you like to It is what we put our hearts into the reward. Doubtless the apple is the fruit to grow, for it is always Wante lant the trees as closely as they to fruit well, say 10x10 feet, then take part, later another part, till the trees 40x40. This means four times ples at the start, then twice as man with peaches. I believe in close plan ut many planters have not the e out the superfluous trees when the : mes I have some plum trees set with s 9x9 feet, which will bear well next

Pre more than weeds and grass. have orcha Bidw sod is doing harm. On the arm in the Sacramento valley, Calif worked with gang plows, the yield Near wheat is fifteen bushels an acre. woman farmer works her land ughly, with the best tools, and gets t four bushels. She does not anow ote, but she knows how to handle Prune for shape and a low head. ous growth, prune when trees for less vigor prune in sum-When heavy growth has ceased cut

but cut out entirely. Then keep up vitality by culture and fertilizing. Intelligent treatment is most important. In spraying never use bordeaux mixture after the buds have swollen. Spray thoroughly before; later, pick and burn all rotted fruit. Connecticut. J. H. HALE.

A Business Bern.

Three things we want are warmth, sunshine and ventilation. The right temperature is from 50° to 60°. In my stable the temperature does not go below 50° in cold weather. The wall should be built with a space or dead-air chamber between the walls; this is made by boarding and papering on both sides of the studding, instead of putting the building paper between the boards on the outside of the studding.

success, as in some cases the piping has been taken out and replaced with wood. weather. The wall should be built with a space or dead-air chamber between the first planting is already up, also parsnips,

onions, lettuce, radishes and other early hardy vegetables. On a plot beets were being set by transplanting. The plot, having been plowed and manured before, is divided into beds, four or five feet wide, by I do not build the stable over nine feet divided into beds, four or five feet wide, by high and give each cow about five hundred means of plow furrows. The space between

being done with before the cucumper vines are large enough to need all the room. The vines are trained on the wood and wire trellises in the usual manner. Some of the growers have been using old iron piping as frame for trellises, but apparently not with the property of training the property of many instances. Practical, backaching, personal experience and the continued seasons of excessive rainfall have the find I can make good profits on milk at a find I can make good profits on milk at the first property of my farm along the continued seasons of excessive rainfall have the find I can make good profits on milk at the first property of my farm along the continued seasons of excessive rainfall have the find I can make good profits on milk at the first property of my farm along the continued seasons of excessive rainfall have the find I can make good profits on milk at the first property of my farm along the first pro taught me that effectual work cannot be attained until a radical change in regard to

turning out large quantities of the crops first named. Lettuce is looking well, with few signs of droop and mildew. Some of the houses are occupied with cucumbers and radishes at the same time, the radishes being done with before the cucumber vines are large enough to need all the room. The archerotype are targed on the word and wire are trained or the word and

three cents per quart on my farm along the lower Hudson river. I have a herd of forty size of tile is adopted.

In years past, in fact, up to the present time, but a small proportion of the tile used on the farms of western New York exceeded two and three inches capacity; sufficient perhaps during seasons of moderate rainfall. Nearly all of us, although our tile

Herkimer County, N. Y.

this will stimulate them to raise more feeding stuffs than in the past. Potatoes and beans have brought good prices, and quite a large acreage will be devoted both these crops. Prices are a little better on sweet corn, and many farmers who live near the packing shops will plant quite largely of this crop. Good help is scarce and wages high for

good men. Many of our young men work in the mills and work at carpentering and other trades, so this serves to reduce the force for work upon the farms. Laborers surely ought not to complain of hard times, as there are not more than half enough men to supply the calls for help. And if it were not for the use of labor-saving farm implements, we could not get along with such light crews to run our farms.

We hope that our farmers will look over their stock of seeds. Do not use poor seed merely because you have them. Good seed insures good crops, and poor seed should not be used. Look over the markets and see what varieties sell best.

A. E. FAUGHT. Kennebec County, Me.

Plea for the Shorthorns.

It is not best or necessary that a cow be kept on the farm until she dies of old age. One that produces good beef and milk until she passes her prime, and that will then fatten and make nice beef, should be the kind selected by the farmer. The general farmer cannot afford to keep cows to produce calves alone. The breeder of pure-bied cattle who breeds them for improving other farmers' herds, and who does not eastrate the male produce, and the dairy farmer who lives near large cities, and who can afford to veal the male produce, are the only excep-

The general quality of the Shorthorns was proved at the Columbian Exposition, where they came in competition with other beef breeds. They won a majority of the prizes over all breeds combined, while in he dairy tests, that cost more than \$100,000 to conduct them, being by far the most costly ever made, the amount of milk produced by the champion Shorthorn cow Nora in ninety days was 3679.8 pounds, while the champion Jersey cow Brown Bessie produced 3634 pounds. The Guernsey cow Materna produced 3548.8 pounds. Again, in tests 2, 3 and 4, the three best Shorthorns, one in each class, including the two-year-old heiter, gave 5681 pounds, while Jerseys of the same description gave 5330 pounds, showing in favor of Shorthorns 531

In the cheese test, with thirty-five cows in each test, judged by a scale of points, the Jerseys had 906.1, Shorthorns 905.5, Guernseys 871.9, showing that the Jerseys (only

In the score for perfection, of one hundred points, flavor was counted over half, fifty-five points. Shorthorns headed the list by taking 504.3, Jerseys 467.8 and Guernseys 187.4. Dairy cows are not always wanted for outter alone, or cheese alone, but very frequently to supply city customers with good milk for their tables. The test of the Columbian Dairy School proved that, for a large supply of milk of the best flavor, Shorthorns led the other two breeds, and were good dairy cows in every sense of the term. Therefore, if milk of good quality and lots of it is wanted, Shorthorn cows can supply it, to say nothing of their "general use" qualities that will just suit the farmer who wants buttermilk, beef and cheese. These inherent qualities are in them and can be brought out by cultivation, mating and feeding for the desired object. If the desire is beef, they can furnish it, with enough of the other qualities to supply the needs of the farmer and breeder, without introducing crosses of strictly dairy breeds, and they will improve the steers that may be made. Steers are not good for dairy, and a dairy steer is but little good for beef.

The splendid dairy qualities possible to the breed are typified in the Shorthorn cow Belle 2d, by Coroner 79598, her record being 8449 pounds of milk from April 12 to Nov. 26. The illustration showing this fine cow is reproduced by favor of secretary E. D. Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. The milk averaged forty-three per cent. butter fat, and made 355 pounds of butter. Belle 2d is given merely as a typical specimen of the breed. Her record is by no means extreme. Another member of the same herd produced 8734.5 pounds of milk or 409 pounds of butter in a year. The grade Shorthorn cow Rose of the Wisconsin station herd produced 10,163 pounds of 4.2 per cent. milk in 326 days, worth \$114.92, at a food cost of \$35.06. Kitty Clyde of the Spencer herd of Pennsylvania gave 13,200 pounds of milk in eight months. Her dam, Fillpail, gave 60 pounds or nearly 30 quarts in one day.

The potter shapes his clay to suit his ideas of the wares he wishes to produce, but to succeed he must have the proper ingredients in the clay. So the cow, like the man, to be good and succeed, must be born a few generation's back—the more the better—and trained along certain lines. I have no doubt any breed can be changed to a certain degree if mated and trained a long time for a certain object. If for beef, select mates that have been bred for beef, or if for the dairy, mates bred from a family for that purpose; if both for beef and dairy, along that line. I always tried to get bulls for use in my herd whose mothers were good milkers: while I bred for beef as the main object, yet I wanted cows that could raise their own calves without much or any assistance by "wet nurses."

J. H. PICKRELL.

Ex-Secretary Shorthorn Breeders Associa



REGISTERED DEVON COW, CHRISTINE, NO. 10581. Loaned by R. I. Agricultural Experiment Station.

small stones to the right level, then pour around them this cement and then put the finishing surface which is made of cement and sand and floated with a board to roughen it so the bedding will stick to it. Cut short pieces of iron pipe and anchor them in the cement for the studding for the partitions. The cement floor should be kept well bedded. I would plank the horse н. С. Соок. Onondaga County, N. Y.

Among the Market Gardeners.

The gardening season outdoors is considered a poor one so far. Considerable work ne very early in the spring, but owing to the recent cold weather, gardeners find that progress has not been satisfactory. Seed too long in the ground does not come tremendous extent are being planted, and up evenly, and leaves many gaps to be filled by transplanting. Plants which have come up or which have been set outdoors are seriously checked and hindered, if not wholly spoiled, by the severe weather. Just how much injury has resulted remains to be

> Work was rushing on the great Allen market garden farm at Arlington, Saturday. About fifty acres are used, several acres being under glass. Greenhouse cucumbers are producing fairly well, although the crop is held back by the cloudy weather. Lettuc and radishes are also being gathered and marketed in large quantities. The only outdoor plants ready to sell are dandelions, but these are yielding fairly well. A gang of Italian women are busy cutting and cleaning them. Rhubarb will be ready soon. A new field of half an acre or so has been set this spring. Not many new plantings of this vegetable have been made in the Boston district the past few years on account of the decrease in average price and the growth of early shipments from the West and South.

A large force of men were carting and spreading manure, three heaps to a load, and the heaps about ten feet apart each way. The land had been plowed in the fall. The heaps when dumped were spread by hand and plowed under. The soil is fine and mellow from cultivation and the decay of the land thoroughly, stir it all heavy applications of manure. Plant furseason, and use cover crops, rows are made very straight, the plowman sighting by means of stakes moved for each other crops; let the orchard furrow. Then the plants, early cabbages ist and best. The advocacy of in this instance, are set two feet apart or less by rapid and expert workers. Mr. Allen considers the season a poor one, having been both early and late. Gardeners may be forced to do some of the early work over again, because of the unseason-

able weather which came later. At the Rawson farms, nearby, operations are conducted on a still larger scale. Crops under glass are much the same in the entire district around Boston. At this time of year they include lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes, radishes, with some cress, mint out the strong leaders and the small branches and a little of such specialties as violets and will develop fruit buds. Don't shorten it, bedding plants. The Rawson houses are

ing to seed the beds are prepared in the same way and the seed sown with a machine drill. which marks the rows, drops, covers and rolls the seed at one operation. A drill is a great seed saver by reason of its even work, and it makes the rows very uniform and straight, thus assisting in cultivation throughout the season. Even for the average medium-size garden of a farm the combined drill of the best makes is a good in-

The vast amount of manure applied on a place like the Rawson farm can hardly be realized by regular farmers. An acre or two sometimes gets as much as a whole farm might get in some sections. But the difference is partly due to the conditions. The market-garden soil is cultivated every year, and the vegetable matter is removed in large quantities every year. Not being able to spare the use of the land, the gardener cannot grow sod to be plowed under, but must depend wholly upon manure to furnish decayed vegetable mould. The farmer, by changing crops and seeding down every few years, can make a little manure go a long way toward crop production. Fortunately the gardener can buy all the city manure he needs and at very low

rates.

The high manuring even without much rotation of crops or use of fresh land, no doubt, results in conditions far more favorable than those of farm land in general. The soil of the market gardens through the action of so much fermenting manure has become fine, soft and mellow. It can be worked early in the spring, does not bake easily and holds moisture well. Roots penetrate easily and plant growth is very rapid and vigorous. Vegetables are large and handsome, and also smooth and free from prongs and side roots, because in the soil acked full of plant food not many extra roots are needed to supply the plant. It is the condition and richness of the soil more than the skill of the prower that accounts for the high grade of products from suburban market gardens.

Large Tile for Wet Seasons.

That a thorough system of tile drainage is one of the most valuable improvements, all things considered, that the farmer can engage in, every one of experience is ready to admit. At the same time no branch of farm work is neglected to such an extent. Much of the work already accomplished in this direction by others has prove t unprofitable and entirely unsatisfactory. Indeed, the writer has heard farmers of intelligence and long experience affirm that it was useless to depend upon tile drainage to save a planted crop in the depressions where it is most needed, following the almost incessant downpour of rain that has been experienced

square feet of space. I do not build any more plank floors, but build them of cement, as the expense of the cement floor is but little more, and it will never wear out. For a foundation I compact the soil, then lay in of the spokes as the wheel is pushed along tile of much larger dimensions. All this and cross harrow, if necessary. Do not by means of a handle attached to an axle after the expense incurred in the labor of place passing through the hub. For plant-digging and carefully adjusting the grade of weeks to do all the other jobs. Freedom the ditch preparatory to laying the tile, etc. Let us bear in mind that this wet, unproductive land, when well underdrained, con stitutes a portion of our farms earliest to be worked in the spring and that will best resist the severest drought. It is far the most productive, affording an earlier harvest than other parts of the farm, providing that we have, with wise forethought, planted tile of sufficient capacity to meet the demands of any emergency. To this end let us study the nature of the land designed for drainage, using tile of much larger capacity than ever before, especially where the overflow is inclined to collect and remain in the depressions. I have no use for tile less than three inches in diameter (inside measurement) unless for laterals of few feet in length.

Of course the amount of fall available also has much to do in regulating the size of tile. least fall requiring the larger sizes. While it will be found in pursuing this course that the expense to some extent will be increased, let us not be pennywise and pound foolish by not conforming to the conditions required for thoroughly successful results. Genesee County, N. Y.

Among the Farmers.

It has paid me well to use commercial fertilizers for topdressing—a mixture of one thousand pounds fine ground bone, six hundred pounds muriate of potash, four hundred pounds of nitrate of soda; apply in spring, after the third crop, three hundred or four hundred pounds to the acre.—J. E. Putnam, Worcester County, Mass.

The manufacturers of view have started in on a campaign of education to teach the people to use and demand white butter and white oleo, thus defeating the intent of the law passed, last year, and enabling them to put their goods upon the market without a fear of competition. We must meet this condition by building up a trade among those who appreciate pure food products, and are willing to pay for what they get.— C. D. Richardson, Franklin County, Mass. Canada ashes are an excellent fertilizer

for grass; about four hundred pounds to the acre; doubted if a farmer could afford to use chemicals for this purpose unless under favorable conditions.-E. D. Gibson, Worcester County, Mass. One acre of strawberries cost me \$109.50,

and the profit was \$30.50. That is not enough, the yield being only two thousand quarts. Another yielded eight thousand quarts, with a profit of \$257.60. It's largely in the variety. The average yield ought to be about six thousand quarts to the acre. -D. E. Jeanum, Orange County, N. Y.

I shall try to raise veal calves through the summer to use up the surplus milk, as there is no market for milk or cream. The barley

from weeds and grass at this stage gener ally insures a crop. Market reports must be studied closely; avoid a crowded market and whenever it is possible sell at shipping station in car lots .- A. Chandler, Randolph.

I intend to raise vellow corn, hungarian and turnips, besides small fruits and a liberal garden for home use. I shall plow as soon as the ground is in proper condition, and harrow once a week, or oftener, until time to plant, which is the first of June for corn and hungarian and the first of July for the turnips. The corn will be cultivated intensely until the first of July, when it will be seeded with grass seed and clover. Grass seed is also sown with the hungarian. I consider hungarian the best crop for the dairy, and turnips superior to ensilage for succulence.—S. A. Shaw, Androscoggin County, Me.

Potatoes from Sea-Weed.

I have a field of ten acres free from rocks and bushes, mostly flat land. In the fall I plow about one acre, plowing deep. During the winter I procure sea-weed, on which I plant potatoes, planting as early as the season will allow.

I dig my potatoes the first of September,

replow the land and spread with barn dressing, spreading five or six cords to the acre and harrowing it well in. On the low land I sow timothy, on the high land browntop and clover. In this way I get over the field once in ten years, and none of it gets run out. On the beds just laid down I get about two tons to the acre for the first three years. Kennebunkport, Me. R. P. BENSON.

Kennebec Farming Notes. The warm weather during March caused

our farmers here to think that we were to have an early spring, and considerable plowing was done, and some early seeding, including the sowing of peas and planting a few early potatoes. But the cool weather of April caused a set-back, and perhaps it was for the best, as farming in Maine in March hardly ever amounts to much by way of crop production. Generally the middle of April is about early enough to secure a paying crop, as early stunted crops make poor returns in way of production. A few warm days in March do not insure an early spring by any means here in the Kennebe From present indications we judge that our farmers are laying out their plans for a large amount of labor upon their farms the coming season, and if help can be obtained, large areas will be devoted to field crops generally. The area of field corn, beans, potatoes and garden truck promises to be above the average. Large areas will be sown to oats and to mixed grain for feeding purposes. Corn meal and other feed have been so high for the past two years that

gives relief. e of Humel Oil pers or Hemor Internal, Itching or nd Fistulas. ure certain. \$1.00. Sold by receipt of price. or. William and

BILITY. d Prostraand other s' Homeo-28, in use ly success-

ial, or spec-

is cases, \$5.

on receipt of price.

L CO., ay City, Mich.

CATTLE

FOR SALE

London, Ohio.

ower, esting quires that

ok, "A

MER

Hay Trade Firm and Active.

The situation remains satisfactory from shippers' and sellers' point of view, but in the different parts of the country the condi-tions vary more than recorded last week Receipts at New England markets have in d considerably, so that the prices barely hold firm for lower grades, while in the markets centreing in New York, includ ing Jersey City and Brooklyn, prices have advanced to high figures, owing to the scarcity of supply. The highest figure quoted is \$23 at Jersey City and Brooklyn, which is the top record of the season. In the country over, choice and No. 1 hay is at a premium wherever offered. Under grades are still plenty and prices more or less are regular.

At Boston the market is heavily supplied with low grades, and the best hay offered sells at \$17 to \$18 per ton, but this is a quality that would not be considered even No. 1 in ordinary seasons. Lower grades range down as low as \$9. Rye and oats straw are in fair supply and selling rather

At New York the demand is exceedingly active for the best lines of hay, but comm lots still sell with difficulty at quotations. The total receipts for the week were 6480 tons, compared with 9030 for the corresponding week last year. Arrivals at Jersey City show decided decrease the past week, owing, it is said, to the bad condition of country roads, and the prices have been very high for top grades, buyers not being able to obtain all wanted at any price. The market is expected to remain firm throughout the week.

At Philadelphia low grades are plenty and dull, but the demand is firm for the best grades at steady prices. Western markets are reported steady and firm with stock on hand not large. Southern markets are firm and steady, and prices about the same as reported last week.

The following table shows the highest prices for hay in the markets mentioned, as quoted for the Hay Trade Journal: Boston \$19.50, New York \$21, Jersey City \$23, Philadelphia \$21.50. Brooklyn \$23, Buffalo \$17, Pittsburg \$19, Kansas City \$12.50, Minneapolis \$13.25, Baltimore \$20, Chicago \$15.50. St. Louis \$15.50, Montreal \$9.50, New Orleans \$20.50, Washington \$18.50.

Sharp Decline in Butter.

The usual tendency to lower prices for butter at about this time of year appears strongly in this week's quotations, local markets showing a decline of from one-half grade. The drop is owing solely to the increased receipts in all large dairy markets. The majority of dairy cows come fresh sometimes in the spring, and more milk and butter is the natural result. Pastures have been held back somewhat by recent cold weather, but in southern New England and New York many cattle have already been turned out. Soon the effect of pasture feed will be shown in still greater receipts and perhaps lower prices. The consuming markets will need to take care of shipments, however large they may be, since buyers for cold storage do not come into the market until June, and exporters do not buy the best grades. The greatest decline is noted in the higher grades of fresh-made creamery, since the greatest gain of receipts has been in these lines. Most lots of dairy show more or less decline in price, with not much demand for low grades.

Chapin & Adams: Prices are lower for the best grades, as usual at this time of year, fine creamery being firm at 25 cents. There is a prospect of still lower prices. The proportion of creamery over dairy butter seems to be increasing year by year. Much of the farmer's butter finds a good local market, but for shipment its value is so much below creamery that the farmers can hardly afford to make it, the price being writing these lines, looked back upon his 3 to 5 cents less per pound.

The market for cheese shows a moderate demand, with prices of a few grades fraction- wherein he had earned fame and prosperity? Wisconsin and New York cheese selling at so warmly and wonderfull 13 to 14 cents, according to quality, size plays on all other subjects. and amount of purchase.

same decline noted at other great receiving | holding horses at the playhouse door for points. A fair quotation is 25 cents for most top-grade sales, although some lots go the theatre; but his real position matters a fraction higher, owing to extra quality. not; the world will, probably, never know The drop in price has stimulated demand, more than it does today about it. In one and the market seems likely to hold firm so way or another he falls among the players, long as receipts do not suddenly increase. where his real purpose of life begins. As Receipts Wednesday were 7396 packages; a moderate amount for the season

Dairy butter from nearby points is not in oversupply and meets with fair demand at that practical knowledge of humanity, its 22 to 24 cents, according to grade. Factory, renovated an I other imitation goods seem | phases of life, in illustrations of which his to be in considerable request for certain classes of trade.

cheese market has been the decline in all sell as low as 24 cents. Top grades have not suffered in the least.

best fall-made, colored fancy being in fair demand at 15 cents. New cheese, so far, is could never brook censure, no matter not of high quality, and dealers do not seem whence it came, for what she did concernvery anxious to take it at 13 cents, although exporters have been buying much of it to ship to British markets. Receipts at Boston for the week were

608,911 pounds of butter, 2448 pounds of ese and 49,709 cases of eggs, compared with receipts for the corresponding week last year of 550,006 pounds of butter, 1144 boxes of cheese and 35,542 cases of eggs. Receipts at New York for the week, 31,500 packages of butter, 11,976 packages of cheese, 125,500 cases of eggs, against 28,173 packages of butter, 8548 packages of cheese and 93,917 cases of eggs for the corresponding week

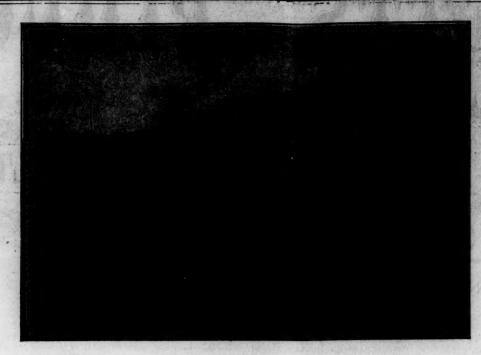
Provisions Quiet.

Beef shows little change in price, demand being rather dull, with the quotation tending down rather than in the opposite direcheavier, being 168 sars for Boston and 111 cars for export, a total of 279 cars; preceding week, 167 cars for Boston and 79 cars | were suffered to hang by the walls till ago for export, a total of 246 cars; same week a export, a total of 186 cars.

ity, but spring lambs are in greater supply, with superstitious reverence for almost a and prices not fully maintained. Those not in good condition sell with difficulty. Veals are in good demand, but prices tend | tion that when Queen Elizabeth died she supply, as is usual at this season. Veal dresses behind her. No wonder that luxury buyers warn country shippers that veals should not be shipped wrapped in skins, or where such an example of extravagance with the plucks inside the veals, but in separate packages.

was before them in "good Queen Bess."

A prevailing fashion of dyeing or color



THE SOURCE OF GOOD BUTTER. Laughters of King of St. Lambert's King. Property of F. W. Hart, Cleveland, O. Frontisplece of Booklet issued by The De Laval Separator Co., New York.

smaller, the total value by Boston packers of this fashion was even hurled from the a truckle, or trundle-bed, so-called, which having been about \$125,000, preceding week \$180,000, same week last year \$165,000. The record for the week reflects a mod-\$180,000, same week last year \$165,000. The record for the week reflects a moderate number of hogs marketed. Total the heads of children—allured to some sly Western packing 300,000, compared with 330,000 the preceding week and 350,000 two weeks ago, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. For corresponding time last year the number was 315,000 and two years ago 410,000. From March 1 the total is 2,060,000, against 2,370,000 a year ago-a decrease of 310,000,

Game is in fair supply and slow demand. Mallard ducks sell at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair, redhead ducks \$2.50 to \$3, widgeon \$1. Philadelphia squab are firm at \$3 50 to \$4 per dozen, with natives at \$3 to \$3.50, quail \$4 to \$4.50 per dozen, plover \$5 to \$6 per dozen. A few fresh plover are coming in and sell at \$4.50 to \$6 per dozen.

The poultry market shows no special change, receipts being light and prices steady. Live poultry is still scarce and prices fully maintained. Turkeys, ducks cent to two cents per pound, according to and geese do not cut much figure in the market at this season. Squabs are increasing in supply, but prices hold.

Shakspere.

omething About the Men, Manners Customs of His Time. BY BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.

There was a day in the year 1586 or 1587 which all lovers of the good in nature should observe as a day of thanksgiving, or as a saint's day is kept in our mother church by the true believer. It is that on which Shakspere left his native yet humble home on the banks of the Avon and strolled into the great world of London. Had this departure, a great event in the history of his age and of all time, not occurred, who may say now that we should have had any Shakspere at all, for it takes but a very small circumstance, indeed, to change the destiny of any human being. This thought, perhaps not an original one, is worth pondering over, the moral of which the great poet answered himself in after years in "Hamlet," one of the noblest creations of his great genius:

"There's a divinity doth shape our ends, Rough-hew them how we will."

early days of struggling poverty, and then, in his mind's eve, forward to that career ally lower than quoted last week. This is Let us indeed hope it, or at least give him owing to the arrival of considerable new the benefit of that imagination which glows

At twenty-two years of age Shakspere is The New York market experienced the in London in a menial capacity-some say visitors; others that he was the call boy of in the country he found wisdom in the fields and brooks, customs and manners, so in the greatest city of the world he found joys, its love and miseries, and all the other works abound.

It is curious to observe what the old The week's feature of the New York writers have to say about the manners and customs of Queen Elizabeth's time, and the grades of skim goods, owing to large receipts, dress and modes of living of the inhabitants slow demand and the competition of fresh- of the metropolis. The Queen, who was made cheese of better grade. Full skims possessed of an immense stock of vanity, set an example of profusion in dress, which was followed by all who could afford the means of doing so; and she was one who ing her personal decoration. Sir John Harrington relates in his quaint way that the Bishop of London once preached a sermon before Her Majesty, in which he touched upon the vanity of decking the body too finely, whereupon Elizabeth said to ladies of the Court, that if the bishop held more discourses upon such matters she would fit him for heaven in a very short space of time. Steevens, commentating on a passage in "Cymbeline," where Imogen exclaims:

> " Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion, And, for I am richer than to hang by the walls, I must be ripp 'd,"

uses the following illustration: Clothes, in those days, were not kept in drawers, as at her rank led to his being shut up as a madpresent, but hung up on wooden pegs in a room appropriated to the sole purpose of receiving them, and, while the richer and the richest description, and to a great extent tion. Beef arrivals for the week were finer dresses were ripped for domestic purposes, such as mantles for infants, vests for children, etc., the articles of inferior quality and moths had destroyed them rather than ary law to limit the length of these weapons year ago, 133 cars for Boston and 53 cars for that servants and poor relations should wear them. When a boy he saw one of Mutton holds fairly steady for best qual- these repositories which had been preserved of the gentry was decorated with handsom century and a half, in an old mansion in Suffolk; and he makes the startling asserto weaken on account of the increasing was found to have left about three thousand

place and robbed of their beautiful lockswas colored of a sandy hue, or light red. Elizabeth's hair being decidedly on the brink of red. These "thatches," as Timon of Athens calls them, were known as periwigs. Thus Julia, in the "Two Gentl of Verona," looking at the picture of her rival. observes:

· Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect vellow: If that be all the difference in h s love,

I'll get me such a colored periwig." Flaunting head-dresses were worn, with ibbons floating in the air like streamers, to which allusion is made in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The ladies' morning ap was usually called a mob, and it retains its name to this day in parts of England, and perhaps elsewhere. The ruff which is seen in the portraits of Elizabeth was in common use by both men and women, and reached the most extravagant pitch of absurdity, more especially in the case of the latter. It extended behind to the very top of the head. Those of your readers who wines and thirty-six Spanish and Italian have seen a performance of "The Critic," that celebrated burlesque by Sheridan, can bear witness to the immensity of the ruffs was a dry or sweet wine is undecided by of Lord Burleigh, Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Christopher Hatton, which, however, were not in reality much burlesqued.

The waist of a lady's dress was unusually ong, the bodice terminating at the front in point, in which was a pocket for money, eedlework, billets, etc., a fashion to which Shakspere alludes in several instances, and is said that an Elizabethan dame, with her high ruff and gown of rich material, stuffed about the shoulders and over-hanging an immense, stiffly-starched petticout or fardingale, giving her an enormous bulk, was a ing and drinking. Allusions to the pastimes most formidable looking creature. Silk of card playing and dancing, for which stockings were first worn by Elizabeth in 1560, over which were shoes with very high heels; the latter making the woman nearly as tall as the average man. Perfumes were used to an alarming extent on gloves, bracelets, necklaces and clothing. "Gloves as sweet as damask roses" were part of the stock of Autolycus in the "Winter's Tale," and Mopsa tells the clown that he promised Might it not have been that Shakspere, in her "a pair of sweet gloves." It is easy to conjecture from these details what the feminine allurements of Shakspere's day were.

Now, the dress of the men of that period uccessor, James, encouraged these fantastic fashions. The beau of his day was distinguished by his long and flowing hair vaving in the wind, his hat of silk or beaver (the latter the more expensive), the crown high and narrowing to the top; as Stubbes, the historian, says, standing up nearly foot high, "like the speare or shaft of a steeple," and on top of the hat a lofty plume of feathers. Many of the gallants of the day wore gloves in their hats as a mark of their ladies' favor. Under the left ear was a long lock of hair, called a love-lock, which was generally tied with red ribbon. This fashion had become so notorious that Prynne wrote an express treatise against it

The men's doublet and hose were of enor nous size, especially the breeches, which by being puckered, stuffed and distended with wool an other substances, attained nagnitude so preposterous that Strutt relates, on the authority of a MS. in the Harleian collection, that "there actually was a scaffold erected around the inside of the Parliament-house for the accommodation of such members as wore those huge reeches." During Elizabeth's reign this scaffold was taken down as the fashion began to be obnoxious. Then these breeche vere reduced and made to fit the form, or at least shrunk in their bulk. Over all this attire was thrown a fine velvet or fur-faced cloak; but none under the rank of an earl was allowed to wear sables, that, according to Malone, being in Shakspere's time the richest dress worn by men in England. The hose, as stockings were called, were gartered externally below the knee, and were of quality according to the means of the the stranger, Stephen Everett, who visits wearer. Malvolio, in the "Twelfth Night," was made to appear cross-gartered before his mistress, which did offend her. This father, whom he attends in his capacity of a mode of presenting himself before a lady of physician, that temptation comes these extravagances were followed by the meaner as well as the better classes.

Swords and rapiers were worn so long that government interfered and passed a sumptuto three feet, together with one for the curtailment of ruffs. The interior of the house carvings, the beds covered with costly coverlids of silk, some being lined with ermine and everything done in ornamental profusion. What more beautiful passage is there in Shakspere's poetry than that in which he describes in "Cymbeline" the bed-chamber of Imogen? There is, or was, at Kenilworth, when the writer visited it, a most beauti fully worked tapestry, of Elizabeth's day,

was on wheels and ran under the higher bed. Shakspere aliudes to this custom when the Host, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." is inquired of about Falstaff, and points and says: "There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and his At the beginning of the sixteenth century,

pewter was so rare as to be hired by the year for noblemen's houses, and even during the reign of Elizabeth was a very costly material. Gremio, in "The Taming of the Shrew," alludes to it as one of the important articles of housekeeping in his city mansion. Before the invention of carpets the rooms were spread with rushes, even in the noblest mansions, and Shakspere has many allusions to this old custom in words put in the mouths of Iachimo, Glendower and Romeo. In 1563 knives were introduced: in 1611 came forks, until which latter period the old adage was put in practice, " Fingers were made before forks." The London dinners were not very simple matters, but consisted of three courses, all epicurean to the fullest extent. As to wine, Harrison the historian, mentions fifty-six French ones, besides those made at home. Whether the best commentators, but it is generally supposed to have been a sweet wine, what Shakspere calls "a good sherris sack," a wine manufactured at Xeres, in Spain. But if this is so, why did Falstaff put sugar in Shakspere's day with all wines.

Much more could be said about other modes of living in London in Elizabeth's day, when taverns and ordinaries were the customary and often riotous haunts for eatlatter the queen had an especial fondness, could be made interesting; but all those matters appear to have been thought of by our great poet in all their completeness. Not a custom or practice or amusement of any kind escaped his marvelous genius; nothing was too slight for him to notice.

In the "History of the English People" Green says: "The young playwright, fresh from his own Stratford, 'its daisies pied and violets blue,' flings himself into the midst of the brilliant England which gathered around Elizabeth, with the humors, was fully as extravagant in its way as that the wit, the whims and the fantastic exof the women, and their folly was satirized travagance which veiled its inner noblechange quip and repartee with the best; he is at ho ne in their pedantries and affectations, their brag and their rhetoric, and their passion for the fantastic and marvel-Especially have no dramas done so ous. much for Shakspere's enduring popularity with his countrymen as his historical plays. When the great Earl of Chatham was asked where he had read his English history, he answered, "In the plays of Shakspere."

"And so adieu, Sweet Swan of Avon."

Literature.

Many co-operative and religious commu nities have sprung up in the Middle and Western States, and some have flourished into the present day, while others have lived a short life and died out. Of such a illage Mary Holland Kinkand has written in her novel, "Walda," Giving it the name of Zanah, this author describes accurately a community which at present exists in one of our Western States. The story treats of een reared from early childhood in Zanah under the strict laws of the elders of the village, and it presents a most practical roblem of life. Such a community of such religious beliefs as Zanah is said to possess takes the view of complet; seclusion from the world which typifies the devil in all his allurements. It is the old monastical view, the shutting out of possibilities of temptations to gain reward in Heaven. Mary Holland Kinkand shows by her story the training of the girl, Walda, for the office of prophetess. Walda's love for or more because of illness of Walda's man is, even if shut in by cloister walls and stern laws. In this religious community of Zanah men show jealousy, suspicion and men and women in Zanah, but, on the whole, when the apple is denied it becomes more attractive, and so even Walda comes t find it in her heart, after all her years of the religious training which has been so strict, to put away the narrow life of Zanah and go forth with the man she loves, Stephen Everett, leaving behind another man who has watched over her as a father, but who has loved her as his "own fair love." It is the fool who guides Stepher Everett into the village of Zanah, and it is the fool, in company with Gerson Brandt, who bids him farewell with his trembling bride, Walda, at the hour of midnight. Zanah had cast out her Adam and Eve in a manner befitting her nature, stern and uncompromassage with electrization M. Batelli of Geneva had cast out her Adam and Eve in a manner A prevailing fashion of dyeing or coloring the hair existed in Shakspere's day, which he took many occasions in his plays to again made a still smaller kill of hogs. The total for the week was about 17,200, preceding week 18,700, same week a year ago 20,100. For export the demand has been are steady at last week's quotations. Boston packers have again made a still smaller kill of hogs. The total for the week was about 17,200, preceding week 18,700, same week a year ago 20,100. For export the demand has been are steady at last the hair existed in Shakspere's day, which slept when she paid her visits to the Earl of the bed-chamber in which she slept when she paid her visits to the Earl of the hear existed in Shakspere's day, which he took many occasions in his plays to satirize. Benedict, in "Much Ado About Nothing," in speaking of the woman he in year the took many occasions in his plays to satirize. Benedict, in "Much Ado About Nothing," in speaking of the woman he in year the took many occasions in his plays to satirize. Benedict, in "Much Ado About Nothing," in speaking of the woman he in year the coustom in Shakspere's time for each their manner. The setting of the plot, which is the village of Zanah, lends an one in Ireland, and it has been related the hair existed in Shakspere's day, which he took many occasions in his plays to satirize. Benedict, in "Much Ado About Nothing," in speaking of the woman he took many occasions in his plays to set of an immortal soul should have expressive, and the author has drawn her seem the existed in Shakspere's day, which he took many occasions in his plays to set of an immortal soul should have expressive, and the author has drawn her seem relief the hair existed in Shakspere's day, which he took many occasions in his plays to set of an immortal soul should have the took many occasions. The characters are emphatically expressive, and the author has drawn her seem relief the hear existed in Shakspere's day, which he took many occasions in his plays to set of an immort on the side of the bed-chamber in which she befitting her nature, stern and uncompro-

which is refreshing, as well as presenting conditions of life which renders the whole story of unusual interest. Life is much the same everywhere, for it has the needs of food, shelter and clothing, with companionship. The conditions attending the providing of these in this case furnish many an experimentary for the nevel at to present opportunity for the novelist to present peculiar personalities, but, on the whole, the author of "Walds" leans toward drawing her characters as beings out of the comme mould, save for the effect the narrow life at Zanah has had upon them. Ambition shows here as elsewhere, and the epicurean can be recognized fully as easily. The story is narrated with a delicate touch. | New York: Harper & Bros. Price, \$1.50. |

LIBEARY

国第2 本 平线

One always looks for an enjoyable story from the pen of John Strange Winter, and a "Self-Made Countees" is no exception to the rule. "A Justification of a Husband" is the book's sub-title, and the truth of this line is evident in the closing chap-ters. A young girl, the youngest of a family of three marriageable girls and two sons, has for a mother an extremely bright woman, who loses her husband at a period preced ing the coming out of her eldest daughter so she is left to manage the marrying off of her girls. The first marriage is easily effected, and the bride seems quite pleased, for some day her husband will be rich, if never handsome. Possessing a vindictive nature she continues to be a thorn in her mother's side, because of the beauty of her next sister, while she herself has unfortunately been born plain. The second girl does not appear to succeed well. but she forms a love match with a poor but ambitious young man, and she develops ambitious designs for his advancement. She is not only ambitious for her lover, but for her youngest sister, who must make a good marriage also. When the latter succeeds in forming a love match with a count, which results in marriage, it seems as if the mother might rest in peace. The young countess enters her married life with the dislike of her mother-in-law, and soon learns that she is nobody after all. The bright, ambitious sister makes plain to the young countess that she must bring herself into notice by doing something, so the young girl plunger into charities, and nearly wears herself out, besides incurring her husband's displeasure, as well as his distrust. When at length she does strike on an idea she makes her position secure enough, as well as proving that her husband made a good cho ice in his selection of a companion. The author's chief attraction in all her stories is in her humaneness. She always sets forth essentially human people and human situations, deducting human results. It is never some grand impossible tale that we read, but some bit of life which appeals. because many of us have been stirred by those same impulses or brought to stand by those identical forces. "A Self-Made Countess" is an exposition of society life which shows that there is a vast difference between being born to rank or wedded to it. Yet what a man or woman makes himself or herself the world sees, and upon that basis his sack? unless, which is hardly to be the world is eventually forced to judge one. believed, it was the custom to do so in Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Dopular Science.

—Peat fuel in freight locomotives in Sweden has hauled the maximum load, the cost being about the same as with English coal. To avoid the expense of an extra fireman, however, the peat is now mixed with an equal weight of coal, and the mixture has proven so satisfactory that it is to be tried on passenger trains.

it is to be tried on passenger trains.

—Records are now being searched for notices of the rare white water, or phosphorescent fog, of the Indian Ocean and other seas. This appears as a weird haze, but proves to be a lumi nosity without mist, and it has been encountered as an ocean river a mile wide and as a broad area through which a vessel sailed fifty miles without touching the limits. One observer found packed with luminous fishes an inch long, while at another time microscopic animals v by our great poet and his contemporary by our great poet and his contemporary has been suggested that some unusual atmospheric conditions may drive the luminous cean animals in shoals to the surface.

Reptiles and amphibians are attracted to water from such distances that Dr. F. Werner of Vienna supposes they must be endowed with a special sense. Sight is found to be the most cute of their ordinary senses, but alligators and crocodiles see a man not more than ten times their own length, frogs see about fifteen or twenty times their own length, fishes not more han half their own length, and snakes only onefourth or one-eighth of their own length. Most reptiles and amphibians are totally deaf. None tongue rapidly vibrating the air, seems to feel objects without actually touching them.

-Some of the five hundred asteroids aboriously found within the last century are liable to become lost. Prof. E. C. Pickering points out that sixty-eight of them have not been observed within five years, while about twenty-five have escaped notice for ten to thirty years, and, as their orbits are but imperfectly known, there is risk that when next seen these little planetary ompanions will not be recognized

—Comets shed a portion of their tails Prof. Lewis Swift tells us, and as they have been doing this since creation, the probable result is a ring of nebulous matter surrounding the earth the life of a young girl, Walda, who has possibly extending to Neptune's orbit. Reflection of sunlight from these cast-off tails of comets is Professor Swift's explanation of the zodiacal light. This light, which is just beginning to attract the serious attention of astronomers, is a faint glow seen in the west after sunset and a cone twenty-five degrees wide at the base, and ften extending nearly to the zenith. While in ome countries or places it is seen only in spring and autumn, in the west in the former out the year from the Lowe Observatory in southern California. Even more mysterious is the Gegenschein, a faintly shining circle in the midnight sky exactly opposite the sun, and sometimes joined to the zodiacal cones by broad sometimes joined to the zodiacal cones by broad bands of scarcely perceptible light. While mak-ing his guess, Professor Swift doubts whether the cause of these phenomena will ever be proven.

—The shape of the rudder of a vessel seems

to be of more importance than has been generally supposed. Experiments in Scotland by J. Foster King indicate that the rectangular form has decided advantages, as it presents a larger surface distrust as much as men of the world, and then again there are good, self-sacrificing men and women in Zanah, but, on the shapes. With sufficient area, the narrow blade is as effective as the broad one, while it can be

set more rapidly.

—The Russian feat of reanimating the heart of a child that had been dead twenty hours is shown by Dr. R. Romme to be nothing new. The heart is not the delicate organ generally supposed, and for a long time physiologists have understood the possibility that it could be re-stored to action, the effect being of shorter dura-tion in the human heart than in that of lower animals. A current of arterial blood, or a soluogists have tion of salt charged with oxygen, is a comi By massage, the exposed heart being rhythmically rubbed with the right hand, Professor Prus of Lemberg has succeeded in reanimating fifty-five hearts out of one hundred, and by combining

ported from numerous places on the Continent The dust overspread the land like smoke, while near Southampton the cloud was so dense that a person could not see to read at noon. Like the falls of 1901 and 1902, the dust is supposed to be of desert origin, probably from northern Africa and does not appear to be volcante. and does not appear to be volcanic.

-Two theories of taste and smell app be in favor. The vibration theory of Sir W. Resay, proposed about twenty years ago, is simile to the popular theory of light and sound, a assumes that substances of medium molecular weight vibrate at a rate that affects the necells, while the vibrations of substances have molecular weights below thirty are too rapid of the control of molecular weights below thirty are too rapid give any impression and very heavy molecumove too slowly. The chemical theory is but on the old observation that odorous bodies usually oxidized readily. It is confirmed by late discovery that the new gases krypton a xenon, with molecular weights near that vanillin, are odorless, tasteless and inert; further by the curious fact that the purifical that makes certain substances more stable. that makes certain substances more stable a lessens their taste and odor. An English cher points out that both theories may be mainly rect, the nerves responding only to the agitatic accompanying chemical change instead of he directly stimulated by the ordinary vibrations

-The island of Krakatos, on which all ph —The island of Arakatos, on which all plat life was destroyed by the great eruption of 1—is isolated from Java and Sumatra by twen miles of water, and has given botanists a much prized opportunity for studying the birth of new vegetation. The first observations was the plant through the plant of the plant of the plant through the plant of the plant through the plant of the plant through through the plant made by Dr. Treub after about three year Microscopic algae, which had covered the face with a slimy layer, were decomposing pumace stone, lava and ash into a suitable stratum for other plants, and about a dispecies of ferns were already abundant, species of ferns were already abundant, there were a few individuals of fifteen flow plants. The report of other German botans who visited the island in 1897 has just been p lished. Very strangely, no more species of were noted; but in all sixty-two spe cular plants were observed, including fifty flower ing plants representing twenty-one natural ders. There were eight Compositæ, six gr and four orchids. A belt near the water itæ, six grasses and four orchids. A belt near the water was richest in species, while beyond were deuse thickets of reeds and sugar-cane, and the more thinly covered interior contained chiefly ferns. It is almost certain that sixty per cent. of the flowering plants were introduced by the sea; while thirty-two per cent. were probably borne by the wind, the others having been possible or season. by the wind, the others having been possibly carried by birds.

—Fluorine, the most active element known.

has been isolated by M. Moissan in a state of absolute purity, and when free from moisture it s found to lose entirely its extraordinary power of attacking glass. Pure fluorine, therefore, may be sealed in a glass tube. In collaboration with Professor Dewar, the tube of gas was immersed in liquid hydrogen, when the liquefaction and solidification of the fluorine were observed, and the fusing point was found to be at 233° C. below the fusing point was found to be at 233° C. below zero. As most substances are known to become inert at such cold, the question has arisen whether all chemical action ceases near absolute zero. To test this, the tube of fluorine was broken in the liquid hydrogen, and the result was a violent explosion, with much flame and a shattering of the apparatus employed. It has been thus proven that some chemical action is ossible at about minus 252° C., or only twenty degrees above the absolute zero.

The airship now being built by Dr. F. A.

Barton is to be a combination of the balloon with the aeroplane machine. If this is successful, the purpose is to continue building similar apparatus, gradually increasing the size of the aeroplanes and the motive power, but diminishing the proportions of the balloon, until the practical commercial airship is evolved. The perfected airship should have an independent speed of sixty to eighty miles an hour. -An electrical test, at first proposed as a

means of determining whether life is extinct, has been used to show when life begins. No reaction is produced if the matter is lifeless. Applying this method to hen's eggs, Augustus Waller has found that signs of life begin in twenty-four to sixty-two hours after the beginning of incubation, and that only when development fails or is arrested does the reaction continue to be absent. -Glaciers are supposed to increase and decrease in cycles more or less regular. An inquiry by M. Charles Rabot shows that the same stages are not simultaneously reached in different parts of the world, and that in Norway, where the cycle is some two centuries long, the last general increase began in 1700 and the decrease is still in progress.

Gems of Thought.

.... For whoever would be fairer illumination must begin in the soul. The face catches to glow only from that side.—William C. Gannett.

.... What if we must bear a burden?
Have not others burdens, too? Look about and then he thankful That your burdens are so few. -Eva Williams Malone

.... The world owes no man a living, but every nan owes the world a service. Opportunities for the full exercise of gifts and powers, physical, mental and spiritual, are given, and he them rightly and fully will get out of them what will supply his varied needs and benefit others. ands us to work in the ways which he icates in his providence, and he who does as the Lord thus directs will be blessed in basket and in store and leave a blessing along his path

way.
....Be courteous to all, but intimate with few. and let these few be well tried before you give them your confidence.-Washington.

....It so falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd an' los Why then we rack the value: then we find virtue that possession would not show a Whilst it was ours. -ShakspereSome parrots talk a great deal, but integent people do not go to them for information

Albert WaterhouseTo put up the heavens and the earth in ochapter was a miracle in authorship.—Jose Parker.

.... Tact is better than talent.
.... With Christ in the vessel I smile at storm.-John Newton.

....Let it be our happiness this day to add the happiness of those around us, to comsome sorrow, to relieve some want, to add so strength to our neighbor's virtue.—Channing Declare yourself for Jesus Christ, a His yoke of service, reciprocate the love of in the Crucified Redeemer, join yourself to Cross and its transforming Blood; then be true to Him, true to men, true to yourself not violate yourself. Do not shatter you ideal. Do not leave your own vineyard vated. Take your vow, yow to love God, to the ways, pay it best you can, and trust (Rev. F. W. Lockwood. It is better to do with less than you can

than to want more than you need. .. An arm of aid to the weak

A friendly hand to the friendless, Kind words, so short to speak, But whose echo is endless! They may be nothing, but they are all. -Lord Hough ... Every true man or woman is a conduc

it ever seeks to make holy spirits of us.-Cha G. Ames. Faith is what you've taken.

Character's what you give, When to this truth you waken, Then you begin to live. ... It is just as athletic a performan

pears not unreasonable that the supreme est of an immortal soul should have from a

raising th work is begins." noticed t vigorous strength three mor they do th and befor "I give tinued Slo "that ch when the coop and not at all. em right. " Only f gether as through th

pleasan zines ar in office

No P

The firs

are sold the mor wholesa

Su

Neighb

day to see

thriving.

gentlema

early one

two or thr times mak "I can l that's so, ting more continued one now, t to hatch a 'It's in "It is not for, but Keep in a plenty of

bran and

ting a cock

least half

cut, let th

more quick to sit. He " Pretty and killed " Pays Hennman. cheap for why not m unt part You would in a little ared hens pounds, will hand. The such as you "I suppo

should fen might be a keep them and insects in the orel Then the s manure is the broode 'I always but these and a lot

"A good man, "but must be fiv do so well weeks. No find the dr and gravel. good warm "The cat cted Sloca "Fix a w ing off a pla "make it fo foot width, the top of t of old 2x2 in

with staple one side as What is on the Continent. like smoke, while as so dense that a at noon. Like the is supposed to be northern Africa, mic. ory of Sir W. Ram ears ago, is similar t and sound, and inces havin

affects the nerve y are too rapid to heavy molecules dorous bodies are confirmed by the cases krypton and hts near that of sa and inert; and the purification n English chemis ay be mainly cor-y to the agitations e instead of being

nary vibrations o on which all plan eruption of 1883, imatra by twenty botanists a muchng the birth of a bservations were out three years. covered the sur decomposing the to a suitable subabout a dozen abundant, while fifteen flowering German botanis as just been pub-e species of ferns o species of vas-uding fifty flower-r-one natural or-positæ, six grasses

or the water was ond were dense ne, and the more d chiefly ferns. It per cent. of the een possibly ca element known, an in a state of from moisture it aordinary power e, therefore, may ollaboration with

s was immersed s was immersed liquefaction and re observed, and at 233°C. below nown to become tion has arisen ses near absolute of fluorine was, and the result ich flame and a oployed. It has emical action is or only twenty

uilt by Dr. F. A. the balloon with s is successful, lding similar apthe size of the r, but diminish-lloon, until the evolved. The an independent hour.

proposed as a fe is extinct, has ns. No reaction eless. Applying stus Waller has a twenty-four to ning of incuba-ment fails or is ue to be absent. Increase and de-regular. An instant the same eached in differ. eached in differ-hat in Norway nturies long, the 700 and the de-

ugbt. er, illumination ace catches the

m C. Gannett. urden? s, too? ankful so few. lliams Malone. living, but every pportunities fo owers, physical, nd he who uses at of them what benefit others.
ways which he
he who does as
essed in basket
along his path-

mate with few, before you give on. t to the worth ck'd an' lost d not show us -Shakspere. eal, but intelli

orship.-Joseph I smile at the

information.

day to add to Christ, accept he love of God yourself to the then be true o yourself. Do atter your own neyard unculti-ve God, to love time, pay it all and trust God.—

nan you can use lless,

gs are small, are all. rd Houghton a conductor of Spirit, because of us.—Charles

ive, zaken, yard Taylor erformance to e darkness of

to pull against time. It apsupreme interve from a mannent as a man wind.—Francis life tells where er by the things

as a door to the coop." "What is the coop?" "()h, just a box with the top covered with building paper which is painted thoroughly By the

with cheap oil, paint thinned with kerosene for economy. The front is of wire screen mesh as used for coal sifters, rat-proof. Daytimes this screen frame is raised a couple of inches to let the chickens run into the run, but shut it nights, and put a board shutter in front also during cold storms."

I had been looking into the brooder. I took off the top and brought it to the door. "No wonder your chicks droop. Look at the lice running over the cloth and jammed into the crevices of the top boards. They must have a picnic with your birds at with cheap oil, paint thinned with kerosene

They must have a picnic with your birds at night. If you dust your chicks with insect powder, and rub it in and on top of the head you will find lice on them as well. The powder will bring them to sight and kill

"Well!" cried Slocum. "So early in the season, too. This house has been used for fowls the past dozen years. It must be full of nits, and the brooder heat started them out early. What shall I do?"

n Business

ys in various parts of the country a profitable business on their own

ount. We want a boy to represent

The Saturday

Evening Post

every town. The work can be done as school hours and on Saturdays. It is asant, as well as profitable. The maga-

s are sold among neighbors and friends

thees, stores, as well as in homes

No Money Required to Begin

The first week's supply is sent free. These are sold at five cents a copy and provide the money to order the following week at

\$225.00 IN EXTRA CASH PRIZES who sell five or more copies.

Our Free booklet gives portraits of some of our most successful boy agents and their methods.

The Curtis Publishing Co.

489 Arch Street Philadelphia

Doultry.

Summer Care and Feeding.

day to see how Ed Slocum's chickens were

Neighbor Hennman and I dropped in one

"Never had 'em do so well," said that

gentleman. " No more late chickens for me, early ones are better and live better, even if

three months hard and steady laying, and

they do their best when worms are plenty

tinued Slocum; "that pays better than feed-

"that chickens grow half as fast again

when they are fed plenty of meat or milk.

I keep dry meat scraps or skimmilk in the

'It's just like a fever," said Hennman.

bran and oats. I could never see that shut-

ting a cockerel in with them broke them any

them if taken in hand the first day they try

"Pretty well, but I lost some of them.

Pays to buy standard goods," said

would not keep your cows all summer

hens weighing, say, five hundred

will keep down an acre of grass-

They don't need your best land, but

rate," agreed Hennman, "if you

them out while the good fruit is on

and. I never can understand why a

will let his hens go without grass

ets when there is too much of both

rehard for the good of the trees.

e shade is good for the hens and the

at is the matter with my chickens in order house?" interrupted Slocum.

od enough house," observed Henn-

ut they have been there too long,

ive or six weeks old. They won't

ell indoors after the first three

No matter if the weather is bad,

driest place you can, with grass

yel, put the hen in a coop with a run nest and let the chickens run."

ats and rats take 'em some," ob-

wire run," said Hennman, sketchplan on a sheet of his pocket diary,

four feet square, the sides of one

th, inch-square mesh netting, and

two-inch mesh. Make the frame

inch joists. Fasten on the netting

Fed a lot of tankage from a fertilizer factory

Hennman. "Ground meat or bone is really

cheap for the amount of egg food in it, but

why not make a bigger'yard and let the hens

hunt part of their own meat and grass?

in a little pen. For her weight a hen eats

nearly as much grass as a cow. One hun-

you use for cow pasture."

e a good scheme."

s good for the trees."

eady."

to sit. How are the hens laying?'

and killed a dozen."

Gred

shor

mar

coop and let them help themselves."

ing it to the pigs; makes the chickens grow.'

"I give 'em all my skimmilk now." con-

'The experiment stations find," I added.

and before hot weather begins."

"Probably you can soak 'em about all out with kerosene," replied Hennman. "Better clean the house, too, and keep the brooder clean. Lice can't live long in a clean, dry place. Give the chicks a box of dust and sifted coal ashes in front of the window and

they will do the rest."
"Anything else needed to save the

" Not much, now that they can find grass and gravel and insects outside. Feed fine mixed grain in the gravel and let them scratch for a living."

"I didn't suppose they needed much but dough and a dish of water." "Oh, yes; they will pick up finely pounded grit and will struggle over a lettuce leaf almost as soon as they can run. As for meat, that is half their food in a state of nature. The closer you shut them up, the nore need to look after all these points."

Massachusetts. G. B. Fiske.

Egg Market Firm and Active. Changes have been slight in prices of eggs since last quoted. Receipts have been large and increasing, but the active demand, in-cluding large purchases for cold storage, has kept prices steady, a fractional advance being noted in a few grades.

The method of handling the enormous shipment at this season is of general interest. "Many eggs broken in handling? You would be surprised to know how few," said a New York commission merchant to the representative of a morning newspaper. "The egg is a fragile thing? It certainly is, but as a matter of fact the breakage of eggs in transit and in handling is extremely small, really next to nothing.
"The commercial egg package almost

the weather is bad in the spring, and by raising them early, the breeder's part of the work is done before hoeing and haying universally used throughout the country, at the present time, is a case containing thirty "Yes." agreed Hennman, "and I have dozen. There were received in New York noticed that early chickens seem more last year 2,869,269 cases of eggs; multiply vigorous than those that come before the strength of the flock is lessened by two or that by 360, the number of eggs to a case, if you care to know the total number of eggs "Packed in cases eggs run about four hundred cases to the car, so that the eggs brought to New York last year made up-140 odd solid trains of eggs of fifty cars each. Are there solid egg trains? Not many, but this for the reason that the eggs are gath-ered originally from many and widely scattered points; but solid cars of eggs and

day shipments. "I suppose it pays to raise them right or " And, packed as they are nowadays, eggs not at all," said Slocum, "but it seems to be quite a chore to raise 'em early and have pounding over a thousand, fifteen hundred, two thousand miles of railroad from as far Only for a few weeks," responded Hennman; "get all you need hatched as near toas far south and west as Texas, with

gether as you can, not strung out all through the summer. Then when they get scarcely any breakage worth mentioning. "As a matter of fact there were not a very well feathered out, let them run free at great many eggs broken in shipping and least half the day. As soon as the hay is ent, let them run over the stubble and catch grasshoppers. You'll find your March or April chicks won't cost you much more than the late ones, but they will pay you two or three times as much net profit."

might think that, packed in that manner, the eggs would shuck about and smash against one another and so get broken, but "Speaking of experiments," said I, "it they didn't; but being comparatively a has been shown that milk and meat sometimes make pullets begin laying a month naturally, more heavy jolts and jars in handling than a lighter package would, and "I can believe it," said Slocum, "and if that's so, it is a good investment, besides put-But with the modern egg case, giving not ting more weight into the cockerels. I wish only security in the package itself, but there was some way to break up sitters," he continued. "The pesky things! There's one now, that one outside the coop, trying to hatch a stone or a piece of sod."

making a package that can be easily and conveniently and safely handled, the breakage in eggs is reduced to a very small matter indeed.

"In the bottom of the egg case is spread "It is not an obstinate trick to be punished thin layer of excelsior, over which is laid a and this condition of the market has tended for, but more a condition to be treated. sheet of cardboad, upon that being set a to check legitimate buyers who prefer to keep in a cool, open coop in the shade with rack of cardboard pockets, each pocket trade when prices are steady and dependplenty of water and plain, cooling food like a holder for one egg. On that first layer of eggs is laid another sheet of cardboard and on that another rack of pockets, and so more quickly. Two days to a week will cure the case is filled, the top layer of eggs them if taken in hand the first day they try on that and on that the cover of the box,

"The egg case is made of whitewood, of thin, light stuff, but it serves its purpose well, and the strengthening strips nailed across the ends serve admirably as handles. "Thus packed these thin, light cases filled

with eggs are stacked up in cars and carried long distances and hauled about on trucks and handled in and out of warehouse, com monly without the slightest mishap. If anything does happen to eggs in transit or handling, it is likely to be in the nature of an accident, such as might happen to anypose so, but it always seemed like land to give it to hens. Now, if I work out from under the rope around a tence off half my orchard for hens it of a wagon, or an axle might break and let

a load of eggs drop.
"Ever hear of a carload of eggs in a collision? Oh, yes; freight trains with egg cars in them are, of course, just as liable to collision as any other, and if you should run into a carload of eggs hard enough there wouldn't be much of anything left but eggnog. But as I said, these are mishaps that might happen to any sort of freight, and the fact remains that in the s had good luck with hens in this, transit and handling of eggs, fragile as they chickens have been dying fast, are, the loss is astonish are drooping now. When they might handle millions of endrooping long they are as good as store and never break one." are, the loss is astonishingly small; we might handle millions of eggs in and out of

Story of an Egg. If a fertile egg has been incubating for even twenty-four hours, a small speck is visible, but it is not discernible in thick or season's great drought. The grain-growing dark-shelled eggs; but if the egg were broken open, it would be perceived that the vesicle had enlarged, and radiating from it would be a number of minute blood-vessels. On the third day these blood-vessels will have completely surrounded the yolk, and the small dark spot in the centre will Gran have developed into the eye or brain. The brain is the first part to take definite form.

On or about the fourth developed into the eye or brain. The brain is the first part to take definite form. On or about the fourth day a respiratory membrane is formed, and the egg gradually ples and have a six-inch frame at as a door to the coop."

increases in opacity until after the seventh day it is not practicable to form any judgment of the progress of the chick by means



HEAVY MILKING SHORTHORN COW, BELLE See descriptive article.

have begun to assume consistency, the in- wheat exported during the week. heart is formed, and all vital parts are com-plete. On certain parts feathers are grow-ing, and all development from hence is

rapidly carried on.
On the twelfth day heat is given out, and this is easily demonstrated to those who use incubators, as less heat is required to keep up the temperature, and it is generally

necessary to move back the weight.

The chick reaches its perfect form on the fifteenth day, and from thence grows in

Up to within a few hours of the exit of the chick from the shell, the egg bag lies outside the bird. Immediately before hatching it is absorbed into the intestines, and forms sufficient sustenance for the chick for twenty-four hours. Therefore, people and grain showed up well; buds of all kinds forms sufficient sustenance for the chick for sufficient sustenance for sufficie

If all has gone well the eggs will begin to chip not later than the twentieth day, and cool, so that progress has been slow. In the chick leaves the shell unassisted in from twelve to eighteen hours from after the first appearance of the bill.

borticultural.

Sowing More Clover.

On farms where a short rotation of crops is practiced and the land is in grass for three or four years only at a time, with the increased cultivation and fertilization that is given, it should hardly be possible for the crop of grass or hay to diminish very much in amount. This is one of the advantages ward of seven thousand carloads, equal to of a short rotation, heavier yields of hay and of better quality.

To make this result more sure, there

should be plenty of clover sown, as this plant will make the best kind of hay for the for the past two weeks, grass and pastures cows to be fed along with the ensilage. We are looking well, and some cattle are turned use the common red and alsike clovers. The out in the south. bunches of cars are common, frequent, everyast is the most reliable, as it is not so apt to winter-kill as the other.

Along with these there should be a certain

mount of timothy to take the place of the clover as it fails. We like a mixture of north and west as North Dakota, and from the clovers and timothy cut early for the cows and young stock.
Clear red clover is difficult to cure alone,

but along with the alsike the work is much more easily done, and the quality of the hay handling even when eggs were shipped in is superior. As we probably cannot grow barrels, packed in chopped straw, as eggs commonly were up to fifteen years ago. You sible out of the clovers adapted to our climate, and they are not very bad substi-E. R. TOWLE. Franklin County, Vt.

Grain Markets Firm, Feeds Low

The price of wheat has fluctuated considerably during the week, owing mainly to influence of Chicago speculators, but the net result shows merely a slight advance over last quotations. This rise is in a measure justified by somewhat unfavorable crop reports from France and Germany, and by the active export demand.

The price of flour has also been variable,

Corn has tended upward, owing to light receipts, but the use has not touched the price of bag meal, which has reached the the case is filled, the top layer of eggs being covered with a final sheet of card-board, while a layer of excelsior is placed on that and on that the cover of the box, which is packed just tight enough to keep the eggs from moving.

quoted last week. Many dealers claim that meal and feeds have touched bottom for the short crop of 1899. According to the reports

Grain seems to have wintered well in will be uneven, promising great abundance, as a whole, but showing failure to the famine point in certain districts. In Finland the situation is still serious, bread being very scarce and poor and fodder also.

A single parish reports that five thousand persons are absolutely destitute, subsisting only \$700,000 short of that of the wheat crop olely on what is called "hunger bread." Since October meat, milk and potatoes have been utterly lacking throughout the famine wholly dependent on relief. Half the cattle are dead, and reports of the deaths of human beings are persistent. It is stated that the worst stage of the famine will come when the spring thaws render the sufferers inaccessible. The American contributions, amounting to \$125,000, are believed to have averted a large mortality.

Some recent reports from both France and Germany have spoken rather unfavorably of the wheat prospects, more or less of the fall-sown crop having been so damaged that it must be plowed up. During the last few days Germany and central Europe have been visited by an unseasonable severe anowstorm, which is likely to cause injury to farming interests. In other parts of Conions are now doing a little better, much of the stock having been cleaned up during Australia the rain has been abundant, and the recent glut, but quotations are still low. countries of South America have larger corn and wheat crops than in 1902, and Argentina will export a large surplus. Chili will have some for export. Northern Africa and India report good prospects for

were wheat and 103,164 bushels corn. The sailings with their allotments were: Steamers Pandosia, for Lisbon, 178,879 bushels of wheat: Philadelphian, London, 18,021 of flavor. There appears no reason bushels of corn; Georgian, Manchester, local grower of the cold-frame crop 68,000 bushels of corn, and Sachem, Liverbe discouraged over distant composition.

ternal organs have a decided shape, the steamers Sylvania and Bohemian, for Liverpool, went out without a bushel of grain.

Spring Crop Conditions.

Following is the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau, New England section, for the week ending

Monday, April 20: So far as their fitness for preparation of the soil and the growth of grass and fallsown grain are concerned, the months of size, until, on the nineteenth day, respira-tion through the lungs takes place. March and April should have exchanged places. The winter snows had lain upon places. The winter snows had lain upon the ground in which there was less than the usual amount of frost, so that after their dissipation by the abnormally warm weather

> month so far is considered too wet and Aroostook County, Me., snow has but just left the ground, and in the three northern States the ground is generally too wet and cold to work, although some few peas have been planted in favored spots. In the three southern States more work has been done and some early peas are up, but, on the whole, little planting has been done. Vegetables, under glass, are suf-fering from lack of sunshine. It is impossible at this date to determine amount of damage done to fruit buds by the spring frosts. It is generally conceded, however, that the freeze of last December destroyed all hopes of anything like a half crop of peaches, and it is feared that still further injury has resulted this spring. other fruits are apparently in good cond. tion. Although practically at a standstill The cranberry growers on the Cape are

so well pleased with the results of last season's work that it is reported that many new bogs will be built this year; the additional area in Plymouth County alone is estimated to be one thousand acres.

Early work in connection with the tobacco crop is well under way, with a prospect of a larger acreage than that of last year, especially of that grown under cloth. It is thought that the co-operative plan that is being adopted by the growers of the Housatonic and Connecticut valleys will give an added impetus to this industry.

Although April has been in a manner un-

Although April has been in a manner unfavorable, still the opinion of the majority of the crop correspondents is that the season is from ten days to two weeks in adtack benefits for which a handsome support of the crop correspondents is that the season is from ten days to two weeks in adtack benefits for which a handsome support of the country farms and transferring them gradually to the state benefits for which a handsome support of the country farms and transferring them gradually to the state benefits for which a handsome support of the country farms and transferring them gradually to the country farms and transferring them. the average.

Increase of Bean Supplies.

Within the past few years there has een a remarkable increase in the production of beans in Michigan. The yield in that State has gained threefold since 1897. One result has been the unexpected weakless of the Eastern bean markets since midwinter when the price took a decided fall and has not fully recovered. In view of the short crop in New York State, it was thought that the situation would hold strong. The Michigan crop was only threefifths of a yield per acre, but the area

According to a recently published report of the State Secretary of State the Michigan of the United States Census the entire crop of the United States in 1899 amounted to most parts of Europe. In Russia the crop 5,064,490 bushels, or only 425,092 bushels larger than that produced two years later by Michigan alone.

The value of the bean crop of Michigan in 1901 in the farmer's home markets is put by the above-mentioned officials at \$9,300,-000, a contribution to the State's wealth of the State for the same year.

Good Trade in Vegetables.

Shipments to Boston market have been large in nearly all lines, but the general level of prices is maintained, and dealers report an improved demand since Easter. Potatoes have been in liberal receipt, but prices are practically unchanged. A good

deal of Western stock is on the market and selling slowly at prices considerably below best Maine and New York lots. Not many potatoes from nearby points reach Boston market, growers preferring to sell in local markets, thus saving freight and commis sion and often obtaining retail or jobbing prices. The general level of smaller markets, however, follows quite closely the changes in New York and Boston potato

Onions are now doing a little better, much Bermudas and Egyptians are more plenty. The bean market is dull, with a drop in price of yellow eyes, and other lines barely steady at previous quotations. Old vege-tables hold at previous rates, but parsnips

are higher. Rhubarb is in ample supply and prices tend downward. Dealers much prefer the native-grown product, as shipments from West and South are not only inferior in size, appearance and condition, but often in quality also, as a little heating during transit will quickly cause ferment and change of flavor. There appears no reason why local grower of the cold-frame crop should of light.

By the tenth day the bones of the skeleton by means of the skeleton by the Pandosia was the only view, judging from new planting of rhubarb

this spring in several large market gardens of the Boston district. The cellar-grown rhubarb does not seem to be competing to the extent once predicted by its friends, dealers so far not being pleased with its quality and selling power.

Hothouse stuff holds fairly well in price, the cold shudy weether trading to re-

the cold, cloudy weather tending to re-luce the supply. Hothouse tomatoes are plenty and lower. Shipments of cucumbers rom the large Arlington greenhouses are increasing. Spinach is in light supply and has been rather high, likewise native dande-

Southern truck is in moderate supply. Peas now arrive from Charleston district and are lower and more plenty. It is thought by dealers that the cold weather and hailstorm in the South the first part of this week will lessen shipments of some lines, especially strawberries, which have been plenty and cheap of late.

Pure Maple Syrup Scarce and High. V. I. Spear of the sugar producers association states that the maple product throughout the State is only twenty-five per cent. of the usual quantity and of a very in-ferior quality. The managers of the Ver-mont sugar market have a large number of orders in, and have had to notify their customers that the quality cannot be maintained this year. Instead of canceling their orders, however, the purchasers express a willing-ness to take what they can get. The mar-ket had counted on doing a business of \$30,000 or \$40,000 this year, but on account of the poor season will be closed about the first of May, and remain so until another spring. As the crop in Ohio and other producing States is also nearly a failure, the prices of pure sugar and syrup ought to hold very firm.

—To eye strain, usually unsuspected, Dr. George M. Gould attributes much of human misery. He finds evidence that it was indirectly responsible for the optum habit of De Quincy, aused the morbid condition and breakdowns Carlyle, and gave Browning his headaches and vertigo. Printing books in white ink on black paper is a suggested means for lessening eye

—Great herds of elk are starving in Wyoming. It is proposed to raise money to supply them with food. Great numbers of human beings are starving in northern Sweden and in Finland, among them hosts of helpless little children. Should they not be cared for bountifully before the hungry elk are fed?

-The joint fair of the State and Rutland County agricultural societies will be held at Rutland, Vt., on Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

hand, V., on Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

—The Sharon Biological Observatory, a summer school for teachers at Sharon, Mass., will experiment in forestry on a tract of 300 acres of woodland which it purposes making into a model forest. Applications have been made to the United States Bureau of Forestry for a work-

ing plan.

—The School of Practical Agriculture and Horticulture at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., recently removed from Briarcliff Manor, is to be closed or account of failure to secure the necessary funds for buildings and general equipment. The fur-nishings of the two leased buildings which it nisings of the two leased buildings which it occupied, and the stock and implements on the farm, will be sold.

—The trustees of the Doylestown Farm School have decided to purchase a tract of land as an addition to the farm, at a cost of \$6000.

The Pennsylvania legislature has appropriated \$15,000 toward the maintenance of the school.

—V. I. Spear, cattle commissioner, was busy last week attending the testing and slaughtering of cattle in Brookfield. A. C. Abbott of Brook-

field Centre had forty-two cattle subjected to the tuberculin test, and forty-one of the animals were condemned and killed. This is the largest slaugh-ter of cattle in this vicinity for some time. Mr. Abbott will be allowed eighty per cent. of the appraised value for his stock.

—It is claimed that the largest ginseng gar-

dens in America are located in the hills of south-west Missouri. The Ozark Company of Joplin alone produces annually a \$30,000 crop of ginseng from a three-acre farm. There is talk of organ izing all the American ginseng farms into a trust or other close form of association.

appropriated. It has also provided well for the support and improvement of the school for feeble-minded children at Laconia and for the industrial school at Manchester. A measure, the effect of which will be watched with interest, was the change in the liquor law.

-A bill passed by the New York State Senate —A bill passed by the New York State Sepate makes the open season for deer from Aug. 31 to Nov. 10, instead of to Nov. 16, and also provides that no person shall take more than one deer in an open season. The law formerly permitted the taking of two deer.

—G. M. Odlum, a graduate of the Michigan

Agricultural College in 1900, now farm manager of the Methodist Episcopal Estate, Umtali, Rhodesia, is in this country to study the farm machinery in use on large ranches in our Western States, with a view of purchasing and exporting suitable sleam-power plows and other implements for use on the estate in his charge. This estate contains about 13 000 acres, and, while not officially connected with the agricultural department of Rhodesia, a small area is being used by Mr. Odlum for demonstration experiments with cereals, legumes, forest trees

and in irrigation, under the auspices of that de-

and it irrigation, under the auspices of that department.

—The Maine Experiment Station is now mailing Bulletin No. 90 Inspection of Fertilizers. The bulletin contains the analyses of the samples of fertilizers received from manufacturers, guaranteed by them to represent the goods to be placed upon the market this season. Only the brands mentioned in the bulletin are thus far ilcensed. These are of especial importance to dealers, as they are liable if they sell or offer for sale unlicensed brands. Bulletin 90 will be sent free to all residents of Maine who apply to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me. In writing, please mention this paper.

—The quantity of honey produced in Ireland in 1901 amounted to 718,218 pounds, or nearly double the average quantity for the preceding ten years. Of this total, 188,335 pounds were produced in Leinster, 208,067 pounds in Munster, 197,737 pounds in Ulster and 124,069 pounds in Connaught.

—An international conference of sheep

Connaught.

—An international conference of sheep breeders, under the auspices of the British National Sheep Breeders Association, will take place in London, at the Gulidhall, on Saturday, June 20. The chief subject for discussion will be "Pedigree in Relation to the Production of Wool and Mutton throughout the World."

—During the recent session of the New Hampshire legislature a start was made in the line of highway improvement, forest preservation

line of highway improvement, forest preservation and the fish and game interests were carefully subserved. The toll bridge bill was vetoed by the governor. So many appropriations were made that the expenses of the State for the next two years will total about \$1,200,000.

—The bill recently passed by the Connecticut House of Representatives provides that every town having a valuation of less than \$500,000 may annually receive from the treasurer of the State a sum which will enable the town to annually a sum which will enable the town to annually expend for the support of public schools \$25 for each child in average attendance, provided that payments of principal or interest on indebtedness, the expense of new buildings, etc., shall not be included in obtaining the cost of each scholar in average attendance, and that the State stid shall be expended only for teachers, was call. aid shall be expended only for teachers' wages.

aid shall be expended only for teachers' wages.

—The severe snowstorm which ravaged Germany and northern Europe, April 20, reduced temperature to freezing point and below, and was accompanied by a gale which caused much damage to buildings, wires and shipping.

—Inquiry of the Connecticut Valley Orchard Company elicited the information that very little recent damage has been done the peach buds. Had the peach, apple, plum and pear trees been in blossom the damage would have been great. The fruit growers are all confident that the yield.

in blossom the damage would have been great. The fruit growers are all confident that the yi-ld will be a fair one, providing there are no further frosts or severe wind storms in May.

—Governor Bachelder, secretary of the New Hampshire Old Home Week Association, has issued a circular announcing that the annual meeting of the association has been called for hard loss and meaks the beginning of the Old meeting of the association has been called for April 28, and marks the beginning of the Old Pome Week campaign of 1903. He says the eminent success of this movement in four previous years is a guarantee of its success this year if the proper effort is made. The State association has designated the third Saturday of August each year as the first day of Old Home Week, making the observances this year Aug. 15-21, inclusiv.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a comparative statement of the wheat crop of the world, showing that the total of 3,124,422,000 bushels in 1902 was distributed as follows: North

els in 1902 was distributed as follows: North els in 1902 was distributed as follows: North America, 781,120,000; South America, 75,981,000; Europe, 1,798,933,000; Asia, 376,428,000; Africa, 48,000,000; Australasia, 43,927,000. The crop in the United States was 670,063,000.

—A press dispatch from London says: Wool prices are firm, fine-haired merinos are in fair inquiry, but holders are asking extreme rates. Fine

crossbreds are steady. The arrivals of wool for the third series of auction sales amount to 215,779 bales, including 84,000 torwarded direct to spinners. The imports during the week were: New South Wales, 10,161 bales; Queensland, 32; Vic-toria, 60; New Zealand, 13,575; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1754; elsewhere, 412.

GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick. No. 11 PORTLAND STREET Boston Mass.

Philander Williams,

Taunton, Mass. Originator and Breeder of the Celebrated Aut 120 crat Strain of

LIGHT BRAHMAS

BUFF AND WHITE COCHINS, Buff and Silver Wyandottes, Buff and Rlack Cochin Rantams, Golden

Sebright Bantams and Yellow Fantail Pigeons.

POULTRY KEEPING. HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

A 48-Page Hinstrated Book, Telling
How to Do It, and All About Predo
able Poultry Haising.

Containing Chapters on How to Make \$500 a year
Keeping Poultry; Poultry Yards and Houses;
Choice of Breeds; Care of Poultry; Setting the
Hen and Incubation; Hatching and Care of
Chicks; Fattening and Preparing Poultry for
Market; Diseases of Poultry; Ducks, Geese and
Turkeys; Caponizing; Receipts and Incubators;
Use of Green Bone for Poultry, etc.
Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-freents. Stamps taken. Mention the PlougeMAN.

WALNUT COMPANY,

WALNUT COMPANY, Box 3354, Besten, Mass

Vineland Unfermented Grape Juice.

444 No Antiseptic Used.

GIFOCE

ABSOLUTELY **PURE**

For Medicinal, Church and

Family Use.

Nutritive Food. 444

444 No Antiseptic Used. **ABSOLUTELY PURE** For Medicinal, Church and Family Use.

Popular Beverage.

444

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Roxbury has the first row of the baseball season and with enough of a combination of brute force and cowardice to make the rest of us hope that the first will be the last.

After a few seasons of experiencing the fascination of Horse Show toilettes, it must be a very steady exhibition equine who doesn't feel an ambition to go to Paris.

We are not surprised at the prediction that Mayor Fleischmann of Cincinnati is coming into wider political prominence. The name has a rising sound

And so Mr. Sothern can write a play now and then himself. Here is discouragement for the band of school teachers recently reported to be preparing plays for him.

When a man has made a good name for himself in prison, it should at least serve as an excellent reason for the free people to help him maintain it after he has been

We have not noticed that any of the railroads are offering excursion rates to servant girls during the period that Mr. Farson of Chicago is engaged in selecting his ideal

The latest bank robber seems to be another victim of too much cheap literature. His tears after his capture are further proof of the theory that real bank robbers are

some \$6000 is reported to have planned a from contrast. A sorrow's crown of sorrow joyous immediate expenditure of \$700 of it may consist in remembering happier things, in drinks and dinners, after which he will return to his ice-wagon. The incident dis-proves the current libel that all ice-men are in a position to command indefinite drinks and dinners from their ordinary income.

Thoughtful observers have long consid- always, any more than he can eat forever. ered that the safest place to conceal a doorkey was not under the door-mat. Now that the fallacy has been well advertised at the

Immigration is surpassing all records. Nearly ninety-two thousand people arrived in March; a number fully sufficient to popu-late a good-sized city like Lowell or Albany, or to people a score of thriving towns. The quality is, on the whole, fairly good, with few aged or defective persons and a good satisfied creature, who does not know what quality is, on the whole, fairly good, with few aged or defective persons and a good proportion arriving from the thrifty, into do with himself. He has exhausted all telligent nations of northern Europe

Some of the real estate agents employ methods which are misleading, if not positively dishonest. Those who place farm property into the hands of dealers to be sold should be sure that the agreement strictly ten as when he was two or three decades states and limits the amount to be paid for services or advertising whether or not a sale past seventy who could do a better day's is made. Some agreements are so loosely work mentally than many of their younger drawn as to leave the owner at the agent's

Still sags the coble with rumors, possibilities, reportorial investigations and friendship's own garland of timely hints concerning the approaching or not approaching Vanderbilt-Rutherfurd nuptials. Of course those who don't care for that sort of thing may skip; but we are forcibly reminded of the problem that must often confront the woman who says that she always gives her hildren the part of the newspaper that sn't any crime in it.

looked in the accounts of Mr. Mansfield's narrowly escaped kidnapping at the hands of supers from the Bradley Polytechnic is that there was apparently no reason whatever to expect that the supers wouldn't be paid. Even so the individual super hardly receives so large a stipend for one performance as to lend much verisimilitude to the anxieties of the undergraduate Romans. Nor does their reported difficulty in deciding which act was the third reflect much glory on the Bradley method of teaching English

The success of the most transparent humbugs in the line of nursery stock shows a discouraging need of primary-school teaching on the subject of fruit growing. So long as planters will swallow yarns about trees from seed soaked in anti-blight liquid, and fruit made insect proof by some hocus-pocus method of grafting the trees, so long will the imaginative agents continue to invent new legends of the same stamp. A few days at the fruit growers institutes ought to render a thoughtful farmer nearly proof against fake tree agents. A little sound knowledge is the best antidote for humbug.

The farmer element in the Connecticut legislature is doing all in its power to retain the political control which it now possesses, owing to the fact that most of the farming towns send two representatives each, that number not being exceeded by the large cities. Thus Connecticut is about the only Eastern State where the rural element holds full sway at the capital. The conservative and sensible legislation which results seems to satisfy the people outside of the politically ambitious elements in some of the large cities. The recent attempt to change the basis of representation did not meet with much popular support, and the former law-makers appear secure in their power so long as it is deserved.

The season thus far has not proved very satisfactory to New England gardeners. Profits of the winter crop under glass were fair for those who had coal in stock or were were obliged to pay an outrageous price or during the past year. Two or three new structures have been erected at Concord and a few small ones in other parts of New England, while the leading producers near they have all the area under glass that they care to manage at present.

The Congressional appropriation of \$1,500,000 to erect a new building for the Department of Agriculture looks small den' and "The Solitary Summer," by an beside the request for \$7,000,000 to house the recently established Department of Commerce and Labor. The new-comer literature of the day; "The Garden that I

might well bear in mind the story of the tail that tried to wag the dog. A more gradual start might be just as desirable. The Department of Agriculture has been an affair of growth, increasing its scope, influence and quality of work steadily year by year, in a thorough and substantial way, which has obtained the respect and confidence of the farming public. In the same way the new department, important and helpful as it is likely to prove, will proba-bly lose nothing in its final standing, if the tendency to mushroom growth is forced to check itself by regard for economy and financial proportion. As in the case of the trusts which the new department is expected to control, overgrowth at the start may cause weakness and various maladies full of trouble for the future.

Why Retire?

In early manhood, in the struggle for existence, we are apt to look forward hope-fully to the time when we shall get out of the plannings, the anxieties and the labors of every-day business endeavor. When, in fact, we shall be able to retire and live on a well-earned competence. But as the years recede and we grow older our views often change, and, like other illusions of youthful days, we find that retirement is not an unmixed blessing. It frequently becomes a notonous effort to kill time, and the man that endures it not seldom finds himself in the state of mind of the individual who was wearied of putting on his shoes and stockings every morning and taking them off again at night. He had so little to do that the slightest exertion was probably depressing to him, and he realized that home con tinuously was not so enjoyable a place as home was as a retreat at night from the cares and turmoils of daily, energetic action The poet says, "Sweet is pleasure after Our American ice-man who has inherited pain," and the highest enjoyment is derived but our highest state of earthly bliss is derived from comparing a present state of telicity with a discomfort that is past.

If a person is fond of reading good books, he can, no doubt, pass many delightful hours in his library, but a man cannot read There is mental as well as physical indiges-

tion and dyspepsia. It would seem to be wise, therefore, for a person to pause and reflect well before he detoo blithely in such concealment, the number of those who conceal the key by reachber of those who conceal the door will classified it over the door will readily without feeling that he is not a part readil old trade or professional haunts, his former intimates drop off as a man's bachelor friends desert him when he gets married. He has gone into another world in which they take no interest. The retired gentleman in the ideal is a fortunate being, but about by cultivating the good- ill of the his liking for foreign travel, and, like the most touching and filial deference, it is Sir Charles Coldstream in the old play, he the venerable ruler of Denmark, who has gazes down the crater of the volcano and es nothing in it.

> younger, but we have known business men contemporaries, and we are acquainted after the death of his father was to King with some octogenarians who continue Christian at Copenhagen, on whom he to follow businesses that they have made called before he went to Russia, Austria profitable and reputable by long years of and Italy. Although he was received on patient and conscientious devotion, not for that occasion with groans and hisses in the gain alone, but for the purposes of keeping, or perpetuating work well begun and of keeping their minds alert. There is an old kind of attention upon the old monarch. merchant in New York who has been one of The Kaiser's great regard for King Chrisa firm of a famous grocery house for a half- tian, whom he calls uncle, notwithstanding century, who still takes a prominent part in the absence of any relationship, dates directing its affairs; and there is a bank back to some festivities at the Castle of advice eagerly sought in many business years old. The Kaiser was so noisy, formatters. The old adage regarding old men ward and assertive upon that occasion that seem to apply here. On the border line be- he found one friend in King Christian, who tween seventy and eighty we can point to showed him much affection, and stated several men who come down town to busi- openly that young William was misjudged ness daily, notably to a venerated president | and that some day he would make a great of an insurance company, who has kept his name for himself. heart and his head young by doing good and in finding happiness in the daily faithful that persuasion is often better that coercion, discharge of congenial duties. In consider- and he has a powerful reason for his efforts ing the careers of these worthy veterans, we to win Denmark. It is the argument of may well ask the question, "Why retire?"

Come Into the Garden.

This is the season when amateur gardening begins to engage the attention of residents of the suburbs, and this calls atten tion to a pleasant and profitable recreation in which many men have found respite from brain-devouring toil. Clergymen, lawyers, literary men, merchants and last, but not least, ladies, have sought solace from care in cultivating a plot of ground, large or small, and though the occupation has its humorous, and perhaps its annoying side, arising from disappointment in not finding labor rewarded with rich results, there have always been compensating advantages in seeing many flowers bloom and flourish that were planted by comparatively inexperienced hands.

Amateur gardening keeps one outdoors many happy hours at a season of the year when one may derive the most benefit from life in the open air, and though it may not be so exciting as a Presidential trip to the Yellowstone Park, where there are many wild animals, it does more to secure a good night's rest than all the narcotics that were ever prescribed for the sleepless.

And how many books there have been written about gardens which unprofessional hands have tended. "My Summer in a Garden," by the late Charles Dudley Warner, is a classic, the gentle humor of which has, in the florid language of Dick Swiveller, "moulted many a teather from the wing of care," and there are other volumes of a similar character that no intelligent lover of nature can well spare from his library. For instance, the Macmillan Company issues several books that are famous as reflecting the thoughts and experiences of those who did not need the invitation extended to Maud to go into the close their houses. Prices for the green- garden, for they found in its lanes and average of returns has not equaled that of some recent years, while the cost of fuel, among others, "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," which entertains while it muter's Wife," which entertains while it house products were high at times, but the alleys attractions quite as sweet as any growers do not show much enthusiasm, and Helen Rutherford Ely, that is as practical very few new houses have been put up as it is charming; "English Pleasure Gardens," by Rose Standish Nichols, an inspiring book redolent of the past and full of picturesque suggestions; "Sun Dials and toses of Yesterday" and "Old-Time Garthe large cities seem to be of the opinion that dens," by Alice Morse Earle, a delightful writer, who mingles historic lore with fine poetic sentiment; "Flowers and Ferns and poetic sentiment; "Flowers and Ferms and Ferms



REV. F. W. HAMILTON, Pastor First Universalist Church, Roxbury.

Love" and "In Veronica's Garden," by real yachting is that Sir Thomas Lipton Alfred Austen, the successor of Tennyson as English poet laureate; "Children's Gardens," by the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil (Alicia Amhe.st), in which instruction is clearly conveyed in unscientific language, and "The Book of the Rose," by the Rev. A. Foster Melliar, M. A., who sets forth the claims of his favorite flower with a wealth of pertinent reference that is as enchanting as a good work of fiction.

Certainly the amateur gardener does not lack appropriate literature to inspire him in his pursuit of health and the joy of assisting nature in producing beautiful growths.

The Kalser and Denmark.

The recent visit of the Emperor of Gernany to the King of Denmark has naturally excited a good deal of comment. Many think that its real object is the ultimate inclusion of Denmark in the German Empire, the attainment of which can only be brought just encered upon his eighty-sixth year. Ever since he ascended the throne, the A man of sense need not labor so hard Kaiser has done everything in his power to induce the Danes to forget the animosity towards Germany consequent upon the war of 1864, which caused the cession by Denmark of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg.

The first visit which the Kaiser paid

The Kaiser, unlike Bismarck, believes self-interest. Of late years the Danes have not enjoyed much worldly prosperity; in fact, they are poor, and were heartily in favor of the movement to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States, which was defeated through powerful but obscure nfluences. If the Danish people are one convinced that the incorporation of their country in the German Empire will be for their immense material gain, they will not allow the bitter feelings created forty years ago to control their course. The Germanization of Denmark is among the possibili ties of a not-distant future.

Once More.

There was a time when yacht racing really eant something, when it was a contest between vessels that were serviceable and not a race between what have been called not inaptly, skimming dishes. The Queen's cup was brought here under the former conditions, and it truly was a trophy worth possessing, for it was won by good seamenship in a seaworthy boat.

Now if we lose or keep the cup, there will be no great cause for rejoicing over triumph or for sorrowing over defeat, since the race will be only between two toys that are of no practical use and that will soon be put away like other childish things.

An automobile or a bicycle is of some value for every-day purposes on land, but a craft like the Shamrock III., which has just met with disaster, is only a creation for swift going through the water and nothing else. A rich man may afford such a plaything, but in possessing it is he not en couraging a sport in which there is constant danger to life and limb? Sir Thomas Lipton can, of course, have his new challenger repaired so that it will be ready for the race here this year, with improvements that may prevent future accidents, but a great many people are of the opinion that if he would refrain from entering another contest he would do a good work in discouraging a pastime that is degenerating into a burlesque

of yacht racing.

If the cup cannot be taken to England without endangering human life, it had better remain here forever. We look back with horror at the degrading sports of the Roman amphitheatre, and we regard with disgust bull fighting in Spain, why, then, should we countenance a pleasure that is likely to send a poor man to a watery grave

without a moment's warning. The disagreeable experience through which Sir Thomas Lipton passed last week might display his courage and perseverance in another way than in striving to win a trophy which he has more than once failed to capture. Poor Collier's death is regretted, to be sure, but there is little or no excuse for his sudden taking off.

Dairy Jottings.

Do not allow silage and other food about the stable at milking time. Many more odors get into the milk after it has been drawn from the cow than comes with the Remove the milk from the stable as soon

as possible after milking. A milk-pail covered with a layer of ab-

sorbent cotton between two layers of cheese cloth is a good protection to the milk from outside surroundings.

For the small 'airyman it is a good plan for the milkers to have water and sponge and to clean the udder of each cow just before milking. The first few streams of each teat contain but little cream and butter fat, but contain many bacteria which enter the mouth of the milk duct, and should be cleansed.

Every one hundred pounds of whey contains six pounds of solids. Whey should be used before it gets sour to get the most out

The short courses of dairying have been the means of making some of the best ex-perts in cheese and butter-making. They afford a good opportunity for young men. Do not use soap in the milk strainers, sal soda is better.

Old cloth strainers are a common cause of tainted milk. It is safer not to use a cloth strainer more than two days, then burn it.

Wells and Springs in Vermont.

The United States Geological Survey has ade arrangements with Prof. George H. Perkins of the University of Vermont to undertake in connection with his work as State geologist the investigation of the sources and qualities of the waters used himself, as he passes most of the day in the president here, who at eighty-six finds his Rumpenheim in Hesse, when he was twenty for domestic and manufacturing purposes for domestic and manufacturing purposes throughout the State, especially those devived from deep wells and from springs. Professor Perkins will visit the districts in which the deeper wells and manufacturing purposes described in the desper wells are more than the desper wells and more than the desper wells and more than the desper wells are the day in the desper wells are the day in the da tricts in which the deeper wells and more importan' springs are located, and will collect information regarding the depths of the water supplies, the volume of water obtainable, and its chemical and sanitary properties. It is hoped that the investigations, the results of which when completed will be published by the survey in a report for free distribution to the people will throw new light on the occurrence of water both in the bedded and in the granitic rocks, and especially on the relation of rock waters to the presence of joints or other fissures in the rocks.

Health and Farm Surroundings.

Our large cities generally have effic health boards who look after the public health and the enforcement of sanitary regulations necessary for its preservation Houses are built under the supervision of a building inspector, sewers are provided and sewer connections are inspected by paid officials, garbage is removed, cases of infectious disease are isolated in their homes or at hospitals. If the water supply is not from a pure source, the residents are instructed to boil or filter the water used for drinking. On the other hand, the occupant of a farm

house is, as a rule, left to his own devices and is often ignorant of the dangers which surround him. A considerable mortality occurs in farm-houses from infectious diseases, and especially from consumption, diphtheria, typhoid fever and the malarial

In the light of our present knowledge, all these diseases must be considered preventable. All are due to weil-known germs, and if these germs are excluded from the farmhouse and its vicinity, its occupants will be safe from any of these diseases. A well-known expert, Dr. G. M. Sternberg, surgeongeneral of the United States Army, has lately furnished an article on this subject to the Youth's Companion, and the substance of the contribution is given herewith. DISEASE AND INSECTS.

When a case of diphtheria, typhoid fever or consumption occurs in a farm-house, i too often happens that proper isolation of the sick person and disinfection of his discharges containing the germs of these

diseases are either entirely neglected or

carried out in a very inadequate manner. To escape the pest of flies and the dangers attending their visits to the farm-house after frequenting foul places, the house should be well removed from farm-yards and stables, and the immediate surroundings should be kept in a perfect state of sanitary cleanness. This, with fly-screens and a careful housewife, will accomplish all that is possible in the way of avoiding this source of danger. And if all infectious material is promptly destroyed by fire or boiling water, or by suitable chemical disinfectants, the danger from this source will be

reduced to a minimum. DAMPNESS.

IOUGHTON & DUTTON TURNISHINGS FOR YOUR SUMMER HOUSE.

You can furnish and supply your Summer Cottage or your Summer Hotel m HOUGHTON & DUTTON'S at less expense than from any other house

from HOUGHTON & DUTTON'S at less expense than from any other house in Boston. Try it and convince yourselves.

Here are a few of the things on which we can save you more money than you can save by purchasing elsewhere:

Furniture of Ali Kinds, Bedding of Ali Kinds, Shades and Curtains, Portions and Annings,

Upholatory, Wali Paper, Straw Mattings, Carpets and Augs, Pictures and Frames,

China, Giassuare, Crectary, Silverware, Timure, Weedemane,

Cution, Table Linen, The Plate Goods, Lamps and Fatures.

House Paints, Fainters' Supplies, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Lawn and Sardes Tools, Etc.

In our Drapery and Upholstery Department we will take measurements and make estimates free of charge on orders of any size. Estimates on Wali Papering also furnished free of charge.

Remember particularly our excellent

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,

One of the most complete and best equipped Provision Stores in New England. It comprises a Grocery Store, Market and Dairy all in one, and we guarantee everything to be of the first quality. Our prices are the very lowest at which the best goods can be bought.

Avail yourselves especially of our fresh, sweet Butter, the very best that can possibly be made. It is churned in our Grocery Department every hour of the day, from the purest clarified cream. We will make it while you wait and salt it to your taste if you wish.

Also bear in mind, in this connection, that we give

GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

The original and reliable Sperry & Hutchinson Stamps, now famous throughout the land. Visit our Stamp Annex (on the fifth floor) and see the BEAU-TIFUL PREMIUMS which we exchange for the stamp books when filled.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON, BOSTON, MASS.



They need no introduction to the Farmers and Gardeners of New England; for nearly half a century they have been making their record for purity and reliability in every town, village and farm house in the land. We made it a rule at the beginning to sell such seed only as we would be willing to plant ourselves, and therein lies the secret of whatever success we have attained in business. If you have not yet received our free catalogue write and it will be sent at once. If you are raising potatoes try the Delaware, one of our introductions. It is making friends everywhere because it is not only a great cropper but one of the very best for quality.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

make the individual much more susceptib e to infection when the specific germ is in any way introduced into his body. Great fatigue, mental worry, insufficient or indigestible food, all tend to lower the vital esisting power and to make an individual iable to infection. As regards the farm-house itself, it is

robable that dampness is the most common sanitary defect. Dampness in a house gives rise to sore throats and "colds," and persons suffering from such affections, either in an acute or chronic form, are especially liable to contract diphtheria, influenza, neumonia or consumption.

Farm-houses, especially those built many years ago, often have very little space and no ventilation beneath the ground floor, and cellars are frequently damp and unwhole

SUNLIGHT.

Again, farm-houses are often shaded by trees or vines which cause the rooms to be dark and more or less damp. Persons living in such rooms are commonly

pale and more or less anemic. The farmer ments in which they spend a large part of their time. Moreover, sunshine is one of the best disinfecting agents. Disease germs retain their vitality a long time in dark and damp places, but, as a rule, are quickly killed by the germicidal and drying effects of direct exposure to the sun's rays. It is better to cut down the beautiful old

rees which have, perhaps, sheltered the home for many years, and are associated with it in the affections of present and absent members of the family, than to allow the inmates of the farm-house to grow pale and feeble for want of "God's sunshine," which is essential to the life and well-being of all living things, except the very lowest—such as fungus and earth-worms.

WATER AND TYPHOID.

If the farm-house is supplied with pure spring water, or with water from a deep well so situated that contamination by surface drainage or from a vault or cessu dangerous proximity is out of the question one great source of disease in the rural districts will be avoided. It is unfortunate but true, that many denizens of city house who go to the country for pure air and rest during the summer months fall sick as a result of drinking impure water. Indeed, it is a well-established fact that

nilk distributed in cities from dairy farms in the country has not infrequently been proved to have conveyed typhoid fever germs to the unsuspecting consumers, causing an epidemic of the disease restricted solely to those using the milk from a particular dairy. The presence of the typhoid bacillus in such cases has usually been traced to contaminated water used to dilute the milk or to wash the vessels in which it was contained.

DANGERS FROM MOSQUITOES.

The space at my disposal will permit only word with reference to the prevention of malarial fevers, which are so prevalent in many parts of the country, and which are rural population in certain regions. We now know that these fevers are due to a blood parasite which is introduced into the circulation of man by a certain species of mosquito. We also know that this mosquito breeds not only in swampy places, but in any little pools of stagnant water, or in receptacles of rain-water standing about the The ways in which we should combat this

pestiferous insect are apparent. Drain wampy places in the vicinity of the farmhouse, fill up or drain all pools of stagnant water, and remove all receptacles of rain-water. Pools that cannot be drained should be treated with crude carbolic acid, which floats on the surface of the water, and kills the larvæ of the mosquito when they come to the surface to breathe.

The old formula for escaping malarial fevers was: Avoid the night air. The reason for this is now apparent—these mosquitoes fly and bite at night. It is hardly necessary to mention the mosquito-bar as a



PENNY Saved Is a Penny Earned

THEN about to buy a WINDMILL, TANK, TOWER, PUMP, GASOLINE ENGINE, or GALVANIZED PIPE. write us for our price. We also make special offers at times. We have one now called offer No. 7.

Smith & Thayer Co. BOSTON 236 Congress St.





I HAVE A VERY CHOICE LOT OF HEAVY **Percheron Stallions**

12-13 Faneuil Hall Square

H. A. BRIGGS, Elkhorn, Wis.



GASOLINE ENGINES. equire No Engineer

CHAS. J. JAGER COMPANY, 174 High St., Boston, Mass.

RRIVALS

BOSTO

nide. tailow quality, \$5.5 third quality, \$6.75@7.25; \$3.00@4.50. \$REEP—Pe 5.87; lambs FAT HOGS veight; shote tressed hogs

CALP SKIN TALLOW-Catt E E Walker At N E D M

Via F. R. R. Via Nashua

The Englis on State ca the steady r Boston. Ship York were 20 beef were 17

The arriva

good trade v ing. Sales w way's sale sta and draft hor 250. At Wel fair week, sel to quality; ha of \$50@200. stable sold to 225, mostly at at \$175@225. 5 carloads v week's sale. Uni at New Eng some at the about the san

No oxen not 1100 fbs, at 3 lbs, at 3]e; 1 c at 3c; 4 cows, cows, 6130 fbs. For Western Market eas

fairly good at

were light, but he week. Sh P 100 fbs, and Calf market rivals increase of sales mostl of sales mostl.

Henry sold

Dr

Maine—Fari Vermont—J 550; via Nashu ush, 7; H. W Dennen, 1; sea more, 38; T. J. Stock at ye calves. From horses. Main Massachusett Tuesday—Tiled. Buyers e price of be handled a num to easier on be

Moroney, 4 co ibs, at 3\c. A. 1200 ibs, at 1\c)@ A fair run co Most of sales a at 6c, 6jc and 6

ost 41c@\$5.40 1c; 1 cow, 31c

Wednesdaycalves are bein J. McFlynn ha and 13 calves th Cullen says upo Store eattle wil days. Fair disp ers anticipate t George Cheney of 6870 ms, at 9: A. Waite, 2 slim at 24e.2 of sees at 2½c; 2, of 1030 H. Bowman, 3 of 15 hogs, 2620 fbs 1050 fbs, at 4c; 8 BOSTO

orthern and Rickens, choice lickens, choice lickens, choice lickens, fair to go come, tame. Com to come t

ASS. NY Earned to buy a , TANK, PUMP, INE, or PIPE, rice. We offers at one now BOSTON on's Illions J. Mei and 13 Cullen arn in America. nave all the good is looking forimporting busist that there are ock and you will v price that I am as from Chicago. . P. R. R. store ers and George of 6870 A. Wai horn, Wis. 15 hogs 1050 lbs

ner Hotel her house

rames.

Tools, Etc.

urements on Wall

in New e, and we ry lowest

best that

wait and

BEAU-lled.

ngland;

o plant

a great

lass.

er Co.

Making

our specialty.
d right materng in or moldof contents.
niled Free.

ger Co.,

Garden-gardener, and best aplete list of

ON

ER

materials, n and wide y exemplify art. Ideal or power with you. EE.

PANY,

IES.

DS

co.,

TER HAS	Discontaneous soci
The Markets.	Grouse, pintail, P pair
BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.	Grouse, pintali, ₱ pair 125@1 Wild ducks, ₱ pair 150@2 Canvas 150@2 Redhead 100@1 Mallard 75@ Kutdy 75@1 Small 30@56
ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOW	N Small
ar the week ending April 29, 1903.	NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below to dude
Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Vea	30, 50 lb. tubs only. Creamery, extra— Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes. 23 & 2 Solution 1. Solution 1. Solution 2. So
Las cck 859 3134 17,698 166 Th. cck 986 3527 19,101 143 On a ago 3343 4951 112 25,506 303	Northern N. Y., large tubs 23 g 2 8 Western, large ash tubs 23 g 2 Western, asst. spruce tubs 23 4 2
Ho. 10, 825.	Creamery, northern firsts 22 @ Creamery, western firsts 22 @ Creamery, seconds 19 62
Per hundred pounds on total weight	Creamery, eastern
allow and meat, extra, \$6.90@6.50; fire \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$4.50@5.25 this edity, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pair of the control of the contro	Benovated 14@1
western steers, 4.25@6.00.	Common to good 16 do
sheep and lambs per head in lots, \$3.0	Extra northern dairy. 243
### ### ##############################	Chann
dre d hogs, 9c.	" firsts p h 146" " seconds p b 1161"
H RS—Brighton—7@74c P fb; country lots, 64c SKINS—13c P fb; dairy skins, 40@60c.	New York twins, extra
T OW-Brighton, again w in; country lots 424 Press-50c@\$1.25.	V Vt. twins, extra P ib 1448 " firsts P ib 13461 " seconds P ib 11615 Sage cheese, P ib 148 New York twins, extra 1448 " " firsts 13461 Wisconsin, choice, new 13615 New York twins, choice new 13615
Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep.	Nearby and Cape fancy, it doz
Haine. At Brighton Famongton L S H A Gilmore 11 A Wheeler 19 C A Waite 6	Eastern fair to good 14@15 Michigan first 16@15 Vt. and N. H. choice fresh
Farndagton L S C0 125 E E Walker C A Watte 6 F E Keegan 10 T J Moroney 20 M Lakeal 4	Western fair to good. 15% 15 Western selected, fresh. 105 416 Southern fresh 144 216
At N E D M & Wool D A Walker 10 G Cheney 16	Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz. 18@ Eastern choice fresh 16@ Eastern fair to good 14@10 Michigan first 16@16 Vt. and N. H. choice fresh 15@10 Western fair to good 15@11 Western fair to good 15@15 Western selected, fresh 10\psi 416 Southern fresh 14\psi 610 Duck 21@23 Goose 30@ Western dirties 14@16 Western storage, packed 16@16
Via F. R. 50 150 Via Nashua 30 10 Western.	a delice.
Massachusetts. J J Kelley 24 At Watertown. S S Learned 96 L S Henry 22 62 S t ur te vant &	Hebron, Eastern, P bu. 75@78 Hebron and Rose, Western 50@60 Dakota Red, Maine 55@60 New York, round white 55.270
O H Forbush 9 W E Hayden 33 22 At N E D M & Wool Whitney 18	
W F Dennen 4 At Brighton. Scattering 25 NEDM& Wool Co 2800 At Watertown.	Bermuda, 🍑 bbl. 4 0025 5 Jersey, double head, sweet, 🍑 bbl. 2 2522 5 Vineland, fancy sweet. 3 002 North Carolina, sweet 2 002 2
M Abrams 10 Sturtevant & Haley 80 L Clark 8 J A Hathaway 284	Green Vegetables.
Live Stock Exports.	Artichokes, P bu
The English market has not changed in prices on State cattle for the two weeks past. The governing prices 12@124c, as sold dressed weight.	Carrots, ₱ bu
The arrivals have not been excessive, therefore the steady rates. No shipments as yet from	Parsnips, 49 bu.
Boston. Shipments for the past week from New York were 2005 cattle, also shipments of dressed beef were 17,873 quarters; on sheep, 15‡@16‡c,	String houng D grate
d. w.; on best lambs, 17½c, d. w. Horse Business.	10matoes, \$\psi\$ 10
The arrivals not heavy during the week. A good trade was noticed, and strong prices were received on anything desirable for work or driv-	Native cress, \$7 doz. 40.250 Cucumbers, nothouse, each. 5g.9 Onions, Natives, \$\Phi\$ bbl. 2003 30
ing. Sales were mostly for business horses, with considerable inquiry for drivers. At L. H. Brock-	"
way's sale stable, stiff prices noticed on chunks and draft horses; a good week's sale. Had in two express carloads of Western that sold at \$150@	Egg plant, \$\P\$ case. 200@3 50 Parsley, \$\P\$ bu 150@4 00 Rhubarb, \$\P\$ lb 5@8
250. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable a fair week, selling business horses at \$125@275, as	Spinach, native, \$\psi\$ bu \\ \tag{75a_1} 22 \\ \tag{75a_1} 25 \\ \tag{75a_1} 26 \\
to quality; had plenty of nearby horses at a range of \$50@200. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable sold between 60 and 70 head, from \$40@	Turnips, old yellow, # bbl
225, mostly at \$75@125. Constant call for ponies at \$175@225. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable,	Pruit. Apples, Russets, P bbl
5 carloads were sold at strong prices; a fair week's sale. Union Yards, Watertown.	Apples, Russets, P bbl
Tuesday-Arrivals were early. Some landed at New England Works, some at abattoir and	Ben Davis
some at the yards. Market for beef cattle in about the same position as a week ago. Business fairly good at abattoir for cows, helfers and bulls.	North Carolins, P qt 10@16
No oxen noticed. M. Lakeal sold 4 cows, av. 1100 fbs, at 3\frac{1}{2}c. H. A. Gilmore, 3 cows, of 3070	Hides and Pelss. Steers and cows, all weights
bs, at 34c; 1 cow, 1000 tbs, at 34c; 6 cows, 4610 tbs, at 3c; 4 cows, 760@860 tbs, 2@24c. H. A. Whitney, 4 cows, 2500 tbs, at 2c; 2 bulls, 1800 tbs, 34c; 7	Steers and cows, all weights 6@64
cows, 6130 lbs, \$3.40.	Calfskins, 5 to 12 lbs each
For Western, no change in price. Local hogs, lc, d. w. lower, at 9c, d. w. Western at 71/2/72c. Sheep Houses.	Deacon and dairy skins
Market easier by fully ic p ib. Supply largely from the West. A few light lots of Northern	Evaporated, choice
but the bulk Western. The arrivals of Western were light, but will probably be heavier later in the week. Sheep cost, delivered here, \$3.30@5.30	Sun-dried, as to quality
₽ 100 ths, and lambs, \$4.30@6.90 ₽ 100 tbs.1	Clover, # tb
Calf market shows a slight weakness; as arrivals increase down goes the price. The range	" fancy recleaned, \$\psi\$ tb. 8a.10 Orchard, \$\psi\$ bu 200a.2 10 White Clover, \$\psi\$ tb. 23a.28
of sales mostly at 6@7c, some at 7½c, if choice. J. S. Henry sold 46 calves, of 125 lbs, at 6c, with sales at 6½ @7c.	Clover, ₱ b
Live Poultry. Eleven tons on sale in crates at 13c fb.	Benns.
Maine—Farmington Live Stock Company, 150.	Pea, marrow 2 25@ Pea screened 2 10@2 20 Pea seconds 1 90@2 20
Vermont—J. S. Henry, 44; balance via F. R. R., 550; via Nashua, 700. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 73; O. H. For	Pea foreign 2 00a2 10 Mediums, choice hand-picked 2 20a Mediums, screened 2 0a2 10 Mediums, cooler 2 0a2 10
bush, 7; H. Whitney, 2; W. E. Hayden, 45; W. F. Dennen, 1; scattering, 40; T. Irving, 4; H. A. Gil-	Mediums, choice hand-picked 2 20 2 10 Mediums, screened 2 20 2 10 Mediums, screened 2 20 2 10 Mediums, foreign 2 00 2 10 Leilow eyes, extra 2 50 2 Veilow eyes, seconds 2 00 2 25 Red Kidney 2 90 2 3 0 0 Mediums 2 90 2 3 0
more, 38; T. J. Moroney, 4. Brighten Cuttle Market. Stock at yards: 329 cattle, 13,851 hogs, 236	Hay and Straw.
horses. Maine, 4 cattle, 125 hogs, 150 calves.	12 00 214 00 12 00 213 00 13 00
Massachusetts, 157 cattle, 126 hogs, 86 calves. Tuesday—The wants of the market fully supplied. Buyers were ready to purchase, making	"clover, by ton
the price of beef cattle very much in keeping with last week. O. H. Forbush was at market and	Straw, oat, per ton
number of beef cattle. Western cattle of easier on best grades. Steers of 1100@1100 bs cost 41c a \$5.40. F. E. Keegan 1 cow 1080 bs at	FLOUR AND GRAIN
Moroney, 4 cows, 3580 the at 3c; 13 cows 12 200	Flour.—The market is quiet. Spring patents, \$4 25@4 55. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 40@3 50. Winter patents, \$3 45@4 15. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 60@4 00.
hs, at 1]c. A. Wheeler sold 13 cattle, weight 650@ 1200 hs, at 1] 24c. O. H. Forbush sold at 2@34c.	Winter pateits, \$3 50 24 15. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 60 24 00. Corn Meal.—\$1 0521 07 \$7 bag, and \$2 252 23 9 bbl; granulated, 2 75 23 25 \$7 bbl.
Hampshire on account of the quarantine. The	Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$2 85@4 00 P bbl. Ont Ment.—Firm at \$4 60@5 00 P bbl. for
no difficulty in the disposal of the better grades.	rolled and \$4 50.65 40 for cut and ground. Rye Flour.—The market is steady at \$2 95.6 5 bbl.
Lute Arrivala.	Corm.—Demand quiet, supply small. Steamer, yellow, 57½c. No. 2, yellow, spot, 56½c. No. 3, yellow, 55½c.
Wednesday—Arrivals of beef cattle, hogs and calves as assing received from d flerent localities.	No. 3, yellow, 554c. Onts.—Demand quiet, prices firm. Clipped, fancy, spot, 484c. No. 2 clipped, white, 434c. No. 3 clipped, white, 43c.
Cullen and anthonists that the currenting in	No. 3 clipped, white, 43¢c. No. 3 clipped, white, 43¢c. Millfeed.—Firm. Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$18 00@18 50. Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$17 50@22 00.
lays. F. Showle of in Rhode Island in a few	Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$17 50@22 00.

pon authority that the quarantine in will be off in Rhode Island in a few sposals of beef cattle noticed. Butch-better beef trade later in the week. Sold 7 slim cows, 6460 fbs, at 2c; 9, 83.12. P. Slattery, 2 cows at 3c. C. im cows, 750 fbs, at 2c; 2, of 740 fbs, at 4c; 1 bull, of 1230 fbs, at 4c. calves, 110 fbs, at 6c. D. W. Clark,	Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$18 00@15 00. Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$17 50@22 00. Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$17 00@17 50. Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$17 50@22 00.
s, at \$6.90. L. Stetson, 15 cattle, 8 at 4e; 12 at 3c, of 900 lbs.	THE WOOL MARKET.
ON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices. Blitty, Fresh Killed. Bastern. Coasting. 20229	Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan 19@26 " " 'blood " 21@22 " 'blood " 23@24 " 'blood " 23@24 " 'blood " 23@24 Fine delaine, Ohlo 334@34 " Mich. X, 1 and 2 26@28 Pulled wools, soured 32@29 American mohair 26@37
15@18 15@1	Locality for Strawberries.—C. T. L. New Bedford, Mass.: Prof. S. T. Maynard replies: "There is no best portion of the State, but in all we have soils well adapted to strawberry growing and those not suitable. The best soil for profitable creps is a deep sandy loam, made rich with stable manure plowed in the year previous

to planting. Thorough and continuous cultivato planting. Thorough and continuous cultivation the first summer in a great measure will take the place of an unusually large supply of plant food, though the supply of the latter must be liberal. Of the growers, A. A. Marshall, Fitchburg, Mr. Ward, Worcester, Mass., Varnum Frost, Arlington, Charles Prescott, Concord, are large and successful strawberry growers. S. H. Warren of Weston and C. S. Pratt, Reading, Mass., are good growers of plants. Living near the well-known Dighton berry section Mr. L. will, of course, find with a gain of one pound per day from

It easy to consult growers in his immediate neigh-

it easy to consuit growers in his immediate neighborhood."

SEEDLING APPLE.—Mr. B., Wells Beach, Me.: Your specimen apples have proved quite a puzzle to the several experts to whom they were shown. The apples somewhat resemble the Maine King, and still more closely the Butter, a Western variety. They were finally decided to be from a seedling probably descended from the King variety. Professor Maynard says: "If the tree, as stated, is always of a dwarf or compact growth, that would indicate that it is a seedling. I found in a recent trip in Maine on Institute work that apples of all varieties are rather harder and more brilliantly colored there than in most soils in Massachusetts, and that the tendency of the tree is to a more stocky and compact growth."

E. W. Wood and other Boston experts of the State horticultural society believed the apple to be a seedling and perhaps a valuable one, because of its good appearance, fair quality and fine keeping powers. An apple with the attractiveness of the King, a better keeper and growing on a more healthy tree would seem to be an acquisition worth testing.

CARLOAD OF GRAIN.—S. Bros., Middleax County, Mass.: When grain is sold by carl-ads without a specific quantity being named at time

Cause of Long Corn Stems.

We frequently see on rich land corn with long stems, the ears hanging some distance from the stalks. This may be regarded as a sure sign of too much distance, and consecting the stalks. This may be regarded as a sure sign of too much distance, and consecting are sign of too much distance, and consecting the stalks. This may be regarded as a sure sign of too much distance, and consecting the stalks. This may be regarded as a sure sign of too much distance, and consecting the stalks. This may be regarded as a sure sign of too much distance, and consecting the stalks. This may be regarded as a sure sign of too much distance, and consecting the stalks. This may be regarded as a sure sign of too much distance, and consecting the stalks. This may be regarded as a sur

a more healthy tree would seem to be an acquisition worth testing.

CARLOAD OF GRAIN.—8. Bros., Middlesex County, Mass.: When grain is sold by carlyads without a specific quantity being named at time of sale, a carload of corn or rye should contain eight hundred bushels each; a carload of oats 1200 bushels and a carload of wheat eight hundred bushels.

The insects on the cutting of geranium are the common plant aphis. Pour two quarts of boiling water on a h indful of tobacco stems and cover until cool. Sprinkle the water over the plants thoroughly with a whisk broom.

Corn ensilage and sugar beets were tested at the Nebraska station as to their value as succu-lent feed when given to dairy cows. The herd was divided into two lots, the same as in the ex-periment for testing alfalfa and wild hay. The results shown by this experiment were a little in favor of enslinge, but the difference was very slight. It seems to be more a question of how cheaply the two succulent feeds are produced than of their feeding value. Both foods gave good results and were relished by the animals.

FIGHTING WEEDS. To kill weeds which have perennial root stocks a German authority recommends fallowing, and early in the spring a thorough and deep harrow-ing over of the land, after which the root stocks are raked and burned. For the eradication of equisetum or horse-tail, a thorough draining of the soil together with cultivation are suggested. Fertilizers, particularly of limey ones, are recommended for combating sorrel. Soil in which this plant grows abundantly are usually characterized by an acid condition which requires the ap-

POULTRY AND EGHS. The total number of chickens, including guinea fowls, on farms and ranges in 1900, according to the Government census, just published, was 233,-598,085; the total number of turkeys, 6,599,367; geese, 5,676,863 and ducks, 4,807,358. According geese, 5,678,863 and ducks, 4,807,308. According to the returns received poultry was kept on 88.8 per cent. of the farms in the United States. The total value of the poultry raised on farms and ranges in 1899 was \$136,891,877. "The production of eggs in 1899 was 1,293,819,186 dozens, an average of 55 dozens per chicken. No consideration was given to turkeys, geese or ducks in calculative the average of a cryst from those four

con was given to turkeys, geese or ducks in car-culating this average, as eggs from those fowls are used mainly for breeding purposes." The total value of the eggs was \$144,256,158, or an av-erage value of 11.2 cents per dozen. RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE. But little difference is noted in the feeding of fertilizing value of red alsike clover. Alsike clover contains a little more nitrogenous mate-rial than the red, but less of fat and nitrogen free extract. The analysis of these clovers with reference to their fertilizing ingredients is as follows: Red clover, nitrogen, 2.184 per cent.; phos-phoric acid, .447; potassium oxide, 2.286. Alsike clover, nitrogen, 2.342; phosphoric acid, .668; po-tassium oxide, 2.227. Alsike clover is especially recommended for soils that are rather too moist

FORESTS OF RHODE ISLAND. in a report of the United States Division of Forestry, to the effect that in a strict sense the forests had ceased to exist in Rhode Island, and that practically all the timber reported as cut in the State had been brought from other States, the author shows that in 1900 there were thirty-three sawmills in the State, which cut 18,265,000 feet B. M. of white pine, chestnut, oak, ash, birch, maple, black walnut and hickory lumber. This does not in-clude the fire wood, which is produced in a con-

DRIED VEGETABLES. In Germany an important industry is being established in dried vegetables. At one factory in West Germany last year, which paid a dividend

in West Germany last year, which paid a dividend of twenty per cent., the following materials were dealt with: 150 tons of French beans (sliced), 360 tons carrots, 140 tons savory, fifty tons celery, 110 tons potatoes, 162 tons white cabbage, fifty tons onlons, fifty-four tons turnips; total, 1076 tons. This firm is now doubling their plant. When the factory was first started only twelve per cent, of the vagetables could be obtained locally, last yearthirty per cent. was obtained in the immediate neighborhood of the factory, and the terants of the farms in the vicinity have found it so profitable to grow a supply of the raw produce. profitable to grow a supply of the raw produce, that they now have 125 acres under cultivation for this company, and another fifty acres at a little distance away.

EXTENT OF IRRIGATION. Exclusive of the rice-producing States, the Territory of Hawali and Indian reservations, the number of irrigators in the United States in 1899 was 108,218, an increase of 54,082, or one hundred per cent. over the number reported in 1893. The number of acres irrigated was 7,539,545, an increase during the ten years, of 3,908,165, or 107.6 per cent. Of the total irrigated area, 5,944,412 acres were in group and the total value of the acres were in crops, and the total value of the products therefrom was \$86,850,401. The total cost of construction of the irrigation systems operated in 1899 was \$67,770,942. In the number of irrigators California stands far ahead of any other State, having about one-fourth of the total number in the United States. Colorado, how ever, exceeds in the number of acres irrigated, ever, exceeds in the number of acres irrigated, although not in the value of irrigated crops. Of the total irrigated area, 7,003,629 acres were watered from streams, and 169,644 acres from wells. The number of acres in crops irrigated in 1890 was 5,711,965 and the number of irrigated acres in pasture and unmatured crops was 4,551,306. The value of the irrigated crop was \$84,443,438. Of the irrigated area, 7,263,273 acres were in the arid States, 273,117 acres in the semi-arid region and 3155 in the humid region.

For Pork Producers. A breeder in Onondaga County, N. Y., claims that he can keep five Berkshire sows as easily as three Yorkshires or cross-

Black teeth are the result of bad nutrition usually, and are sometimes caused by the presence of wolf teeth, which should be

filed down and taken out. For young pigs after weaning an excellent ration is oil cake with roots, shorts and clover cooked together. If skimmilk can be had, it will take the place of most of the oil cake. The amount should be regulated to the size of the pig and the influence it will have on digestion

must be used in small quantities, ground fine and mixed with skimmilk. Practical breeders are usually satisfied Cause of Long Corn Stems.

The Pollen Supply.

When the weather is cold, few bees are able to face the chilling wind to collect dred bushels and a carload of wheat eight hundred bushels.

PLANT LICE.—G. W. A., Hartford County, Ct.:
The insects on the cutting of geranium are the common plant aphis. Pour two quarts of boiling water on a h indful of tobacco stems and cover until cool. Sprinkle the water over the plants thoroughly with a whisk broom. keepers make themselves acquainted with the sources of supply of both honey and pollen in their district. It is usual, too, with them, to ascertain, by just taking a glance over the combs when preparing the hives for winter, the quantity of pollen stored. In many districts too much pollen is stored by the bees. Combs are filled with pollen to the exclusion of honey, and empty cells for the queen to lay her eggs in.

In most districts, bees store sufficient pollen in the autumn to enable them to feed their larvæ in the early spring of the following year, and this is eked out by such grains as they are able to collect on fine days from the plants that yield early pollen and a little honey, but there are a few districts where the supply of natural pollen is insufficient for the bees' use. The inexperienced bee-keeper should rely for the present upon the probability of there being sufficient pollen in the hives for present use, for to supply bees with artificial pollen when they have

hive, is to hinder instead of to help them.

sufficient of the natural article in the

W. LOVEDAY.

W. LOVEDAY.

High Prices for Mohair.

The price of mohair has advanced considerably during the past few months, as will be seen from our market quotations. Those who are trying to boom the Angoragoat industry ought to feel encouraged over the present situation. A New York wool broker says: "Mohair today is very high on account of the heavy demand from felt mills, dress-goods manufacturers and plush mills, as they are using it extensively. The popularity of everything in the shape of a Munices of the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusett Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate sevendays, at least, before said Court, and by walling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate sevendays, at least, before said Court, and by walling, postpaid or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate sevendays, at least, before said Court, this the estate sevendays, at least, before said Court, this the estate sevendays, at least, before said Court, this the estate sevendays, at least, before said Court, this the estate sevendays, at least, before said Court, this the estate sevendays, at least, before said Court, this the estate sevendays, at least, before said Court, and by walling, postpaid. popularity of everything in the shape of a mohair fabric has been responsible for this increase in the purchase of raw material, mohair fabric has been responsible for this increase in the purchase of raw material, and from the present trend of fashion is likely to continue for the fall. The new domestic clip is now coming in. There are two clips a year; the whole clip amounts to 1,500,000 pounds, one-third coming forward in the fall and two-thirds in the spring. The spring clip is now coming forward, and, including all kinds, will amount to about one million pounds. The best domestic is grown in Oregon and Texas, but Texas has two clips a year, consequently is not fully grown. New Mexico also produces some."

Advances since the first of the year average about 10 cents per pound. The price of superior American mohair is now 40 cents, and lower grades 35 cents more or less. The number of Angoras in the United States is close to seven hundred thousand. for the common red variety. It does not grow quite as rank as the red clover. It is a finer plant and consequently makes a better hay, and if cut early and cured well, will produce the best domestic is grown in Oregon and Texas, but Texas has two clips a year, consequently is not fully grown. New Mexico also produces some.

A general sketch is given in Bulletin 88 of the price of superior American mohair is now subjects of forests and forestry and a review of 40 cents, and lower grades 35 cents more or the present condition of the forests of Rhode less. The number of Angoras in the United Island. Referring to a statement made in 1887 in States is close to seven hundred thousand. A good fleece should weigh about three pounds.

> There are not many persons for whom an accident could arouse more general sympa-thy than for Buffalo Bill.

> Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable. ANTIGONISH, N. S., April 30, 1902. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, O.
> I can say that I have been for the past three years a user of Gombault's Caustic Balsam, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended R. D. KIRK.

This Sideboard No. is Yours if you order our Standard goods-Soaps, Teas, Coffees,

You Get the Profits

Send today ...
64-page Book of ...
250 Premiums.
(Furniture, Silverware, Dinner Sets, Watches, etc.)

AM ASSORTMENT of our Standay ...
we will send to the goods, ...
TRIA on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Keep What You Want-Sell the Res to your neighbors and friends, keeping the premium yourself for your trouble. Address Beston Wass

Words cannot express its grandeur. No description can adequately portray its crowning merits. Never has its equal been produced; will pay the heaviest debt on any farm better than a Klondike gold mine. I bought my first plants of A. O. Haymaker in 1900; I now have 100,000 to sell. I could have had more. I rooted only the strongest. Price of plants, 75 cents per dozen, postpaid; \$3.00 per 100 \$20 per 1,000.

Gladioli Reibe, finest mixed, 1,000 shades, 25 cents per dozen; \$1.80 per 100, postpaid.

Strawberry and small fruit plants, send for catalogue.

C. S. PRATT, Reading, Masso

City of Boston

If feeding to fatten hogs, it is very doubt-ful whether shelling and grinding corn is Applications for dog licenses may be worth while. If used for young pigs, it made at the several police stations on

POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS
plants \$1.00 per 1000. Celery
plants \$1.00 per 1000. Tomato plants, field grown, 1.00 per 1000. BLAY.MAKER & MONR, Bover, Del.

MUSIC

We have the finest catalogue of 10-cent music pub-ished, every piece printed from engraved places. Send 2 cent stamp for catalogue of 1000 places. DEAN MUSIC COMPANY,

WYANDOTTES Golden, Silver Laced and Buff.
Birds returnable if not O. K. Breeder since 1884.
F. S. TENNEY, Box 414, Peterboro, N. H.

SURPLUS STRAWBERRY PLANTS Bubach, Suchaverland, Warfield, etc., at \$2 per 1000; Orescent, Tennessee and Michels at \$1.0 per 1000. Heat plants and packing. Ustalugue free. SLAYMAKER & SON, Dover, Del.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN P. ALLEN. late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate not already administered of said decreased to Howard A Cutter of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenou, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of JOEL G. MER-CHANT, late of Lowell, in said County, de-

CHANT, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Narah W. Merchant, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix ti erein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the torenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

8. H FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirsat law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of SARAH A. BOYNTON. late of South Berwick, in the County of York, and State of Maine, decrased. WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to waild Court by James W. Ford, with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Maine duly authenticated, representing that at the time of her death, said deceased ad estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may operate, and praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, on the letters testamentary thereon granted to him, without requiring sureties on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Gounty of Middlesex, on the second day of June, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetters Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntier, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third d-yof April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

8. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the beirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of HENRY L. TINGLEY, late of Tewksbury, in said County decead:

other persons interested in the estate of HENRY L. TINGLEY, late of Tewksbury, in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate by Charles H. Tingley, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHABLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire First Judge of Said Court, this twenty-first day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Police Department

Notice is hereby given that every dog three months old or over must be licensed annually on or before the thirtieth of April.

Licensed dogs shall wear a collar marked with the owner's name and its registered number.

Any person keeping an unlicensed dog is liable to a fine of fifteen dollars.

Applications for dog licenses may be made at the several police stations on the divisions where the dogs are to be kept.

By order of the Board of Police, THOMAS RYAN, Clerk.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

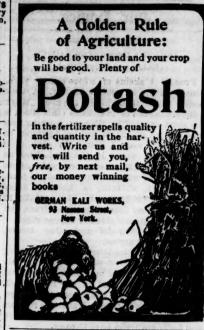
At a Probate Court holden at Cambridge, m and for said County of MAROLD JOSEPH O'DOH-RETY Of Somerville, in said County, praying that his name may be changed to that of HAROLD BUSSEL FAIRE, public notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefore is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made;

It is decreed that his name be changed, as prayed for, to that of Harold Russel Faire, which name she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his iegal name, and that he give public notice in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, and make return to this court under oat that such notice having been given.

CHARLES J. McINTIRE,

Judge of Probate Court holden at Cambridge, m and for said Count, between the day of April, in the year of our Lord one thout and three.

O'N the petition of HAROLD JOSEPH O'DOH-RETY of Somerville, in said County, praying that the inspect of such specific proventing to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefore the such inspects of the such inspects of the such inspects of the court, and in the public interesting the court of such such in the province of the such inspects of the court o







A Pretty Good Test!

Unroll a roll of Page Fence, and let go. See the spring in the wire roll it up again. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

SIMPLEX CALF FEEDER The only practical Calf Feeder. The only sensible method of raising calves. No more "teaching the calf to drink." Promotes digestion. Prevents scours. Adds to the value of the calf, whether intended for the dairy or for veal. Price of Feeder, \$1.50, postpaid. Agents wanted. Booklet free. Mention this paper. a BOSELEY & PRITCHARD EFG. CO., a Dept. 1. Clinton. Iowa.

WM. HOLLAND, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Will sell anywhere in United States.
Posted on all breeds of stock. Terms reasonable. Address.

Waterloo, Ia.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the

GGS for hatching Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes and White Guiness, all stock first class. A. S. BEEK-MAN, South Branch, N. J.

WOSS Combination Cultivator and Horse Hoe. This machine is a reversible cultivator, draws over the row instead of between; also will drill, cover and hill up potatoes and enables the farmer to do away with all hand hoeing. Send for descriptive circular. D. C. VOSS, Gloucester. Mass.

WANTED to Board—Two middle-aged or invalid ladies in private family, good society, on Winter street, healthy and pleasant fluxation in Framingham Centre, Mass.; good homestead, 9 acres of land, plenty of fruit, poultry, milk and flowers; good water, hot water heat in the house; five minutes walk to street cars or steam ca station; car fare to Boston 25 cts. EDMUND B. FAY.

OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare, a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50. Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.

COR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD, Van Wert, O.

WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind. OR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will sell cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O.

OR SALE OR TRADE—An English Shire stallion, coming three years old; a good one. W. H. JONES, Quimby, Ia., R. D. No. 1. OR SALE—Stallion, sire of one 2.12 performer and four others better than 2.30. Took him on a debt. Will sell cheap. GEORGE SPURRIER, Morristown, nd.

FOR SALE—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with ex-treme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first-class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind.

WANTED—A farm on shares, with stock and tools Would work as foreman on gentleman's farm G C. CREIGHTON, Pratts, N. H.

COR SALE—Five black jacks, 14 to 15 hands, 3 to 5 years old. Prices, \$150 to \$300. Dr. M. M. McDOWELL, Vincennes, Ind. FARM MANAGER WANTED—Must be capable, have a record of positively successful work, familiar with modern dairy farming. Must board help; 10% to 12% cows; product sold at rettail: dairyman employed. Address, M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 19 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—To hire till Dec. 1 or longer, on dairy farm, an American, single, temperate. Must be a first-class milker, teamster, able to run mowing machine, etc. Board with the family, J. S. PERRY EST., 168 Vernon Street, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman on farm; house wink in family of three adults, on farm; house with city conveniences. Good home to right person. Write for particulars, stating wages. E. D. Wilter Andrew Ct.

WANTED—Reliable boy on poultry ranch. No to-bacco or liquor. Good place for right boy. State ace, weight, height and wages expected to start with. BOX 108, Davisville, R. I.

WANTED—First-class Protestant American girl, general housework for widow. Good home, all modern conveniences. Address 42 Prospect Street, Torrington, Ct.

WANTED—Trustworthy man with references. Good milker and teamster: \$25 month with good home. F. LAURENCE, West Warren, Mass.

WANTED-Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work. GEORGE T. CLARK, Beacon Falls, Ct.

WANTED—Good, reliable man to wholesale butter and eggs. Answer with reference. BLANCH-ARD, 192 Vine Street, Hartford, Ct.

WANTED-Man on farm, married or singlet Write or come for particulars. Tenement. WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, Bristol, Ct.

WORKING FOREMAN, married, on large fruit and poultry farm. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Hancock, N. H.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work. Temperate, good milker. E. R. CUTTS, Milford, N. H. PELIABLE, rugged man for general farm work. HERBERT DEMING, Cornish Centre, N. H.

ultry, Fresh Norther Chicken Chicken Broilers Broilers Ducks Geese Fowls, 6 astern-roasting... dee.... choice, p doz 28, were 1005 packages. Powls P to Roosters,

Live Poultry. Game.

Quail, p doz. Grouse, lowa, dark, p pair



6

Procure 4 skeins of white saxony yarn, also 1 skeins of colored saxony. A bone hook. Chain 93 stitches for the neck. Work 1 double in each of 16 stitches (this stitch is the same as used in slippers, working into back part of stitch), widen by 3 stitches in next stitch, work 1 double in each of 9 stitches, and widen in the next stitch as Work 38 stitches and widen, then 9 stitches and widen. Make a chain to turn. then go back, widening in the stitch every time, which forms the shoulder. Make 12 rows, then four times across the front and back. The yoke is ridge or slipper stitch. The ribbon row for neck-One treble,

chain 1, repeat across. The body is point stitch. Make by putting your hook in the first stitch of yoke. Chain 3 stitches, put yarn over hook, in the next stitch, over hook and in the next stitch, Take all off at once; draw through the remaining stitch to close. Make two rows on front and back, join under the arm, go back and forth until you have 15 rows.

Border-Make 3 rows of cross stitches, then a scallop all around the sacque. Sleeves are point stitch. Make 14 rows with 39 stitches around. Begin under the arm and widen on top for fullness. The cuff is ridge stitch; draw in so to have 39 stitches around the ribbon row. Treble, 1 chain. Treble, 1 chain and join. Make 3 rows of ridge stitch. Finish with small scallop. EVA M. NILES.

St. Vitus's Dance.

The name of St. Vitus's dance was originally given to a form of hysterical convulsions, of which history records, many epidemics in the Middle Ages; but it is now popularly used to denote a milder form of irregular muscular movements, called in medical parlance chorea.

The disease chiefly affects children, and almost always those who are anemic and "run down" in health by long hours of study, insufficient or improper food, lack of oor exercise, sleeping in poorly ventilated rooms, or who are convalescing from some acute fever. It is so frequently associated with rheumatism that some physicians believe it to be simply one of the manifestations of that malady.

The first signs of the approaching trouble are usually seen in a change of disposition. The child becomes irritable and ill-natured, neglectful of its studies and indifferent to play. The appetite is poor and capricious. Candy, pickles and slatepencils are preferred to roast beef and potatoes, and the nights are restless and disturbed by terrifying dreams.

After a period of this distressing state, in which the parents hardly know whether the child is sick or only naughty, the muscular twitching begins in one arm or the face The eyes wink, the corner of the mouth is drawn up, the head is pulled to one side or backward, the shoulder is shrugged, the arm is bent or straightened irregularly, the hand jerks so that objects held therein may be thrown across the room.

These movements are without any regularity whatever. Often no two are alike. They vary greatly in degree and extent, from a slight jerk of one or two muscles or a grimace of the face to uncontrollable convulsions of the entire body.

The foundation of treatment is tonic and upbuilding. The child should be tempted to eat good, nourishing food with an abundance of milk, cream and butter. He should spend long hours out of doors, and should sleep in a room with open windows, under watch, if necessary, through the night to see that in his thrashing about he does not throw off the bedclothes, although usually the movements cease during sleep. In all rear may pass over. Of this sort of sacrifice cases the treatment should be conducted under the guidance of a physician.—Youth's Companion.

Half-Done Work is Always Wasteful.

The extravagance and waste of doing work badly are most lamentable. We can never overestimate the value, in a successful life, of an early formed habit of doin everything to a finish, and thus relieving ourselves of the necessity of doing things more than once. Oh, the waste in half-done, careless, patched work!

The extravagance and loss resulting from a slipshod education is almost beyond computation. To be under the necessity, all through one's life, of patching up, of having to do over again, half-done and botched work, is not only a source of terrible waste, but the subsequent loss of self-respect and life is also very great.

There is great economy in putting the highest possible personal investment in everything we do. Any thoroughness of effort which raises personal power to a higher value is a judicious expenditure of individual effort. Do not be afraid to show thoroughness in whatever you undertake. Thoroughness is a great quality when once mastered. It makes all work easier and brings to life more sunshine.-Success.

Custards.

The direction for baking all cup custards is the same. Pour the mixture into cups, set them into a pan of hot water and bake in a rather moderate oven about twenty minutes, or until the custard is set in the Custards are best served cold. centre. Sponge cake or angel's food is a delicious mpaniment to custard. Each of the following receipts will make enough to fill four custard cups. The chief care in making custards is to mix the ingredients thor-

Maple Custard-Beat three eggs until s full spoonful can be taken up. Add a pinch of salt, one-third cupful of maple syrup, and when these are well mixed, add two cupfuls of milk. Strain and bake as di-

Nut Custard-Rub four level tablespoonfuls of nut butter smooth with one cupful of water. Beat two eggs light, with eight level tablespoonfols of sugar and add to the butter with a pinch of salt. Mix well with another cup of warm water and cook in a

Once upon a time & A man-for an hour-doubled Painkiller was cured—immediately. His friends being told, said—"Pooh, we've all used PAINKILLER for years.

pral. Don't suffer—an hour—keep Pain-killer (Perry Davis') in the house.

double boiler till creamy. Then bake as directed. To make this of different flavors, use different kinds of nut butter.

Caramel Custard—Let one-half cupful of brown sugar melt and brown in a saucepan over a moderate fire, stirring constantly to prevent burning. When well browned, pour over it one-quarter (coffee) cupful of boiling water, and let it simmer slowly. Beat two eggs, add a pinch of salt and one pint of milk. When the caramel is melted add to it the milk and stir well. Bake as

Chocolate Custard-Heat to the boiling point in a double boiler, one cupful of milk and one cupful of water, or preferably, two supfuls of milk. Put in a granite sau or cup over a moderate fire one-half square of Baker's chocolate, shaved up, four tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and one-half tablespoonful of water. Stir this constantly until it is smooth and glossy. Add the hot milk, slowly, beating thoroughly. When this is tepid add it to two eggs beaten thoroughly. Add a pinch of salt and one-half easpoonful of vanilla. Beat all together thoroughly and bake as directed.

Cocoa Custard-Heat one cupful of milk and one cupful of water, or preferably, two cupfuls of milk to the boiling point in a double boiler. Mix together thoroughly four even teaspoonfuls of Baker's cocoa and four tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar. To this add the hot milk slowly. When this s tepid add it slowly to two eggs beaten light. Add a pinch of salt and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat thoroughly and bake as directed.

Coffee Custard-Beat till light two eggs, pinch of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Add slowly two-thirds of a cupful of milk and 13 cupfuls of clear, cold coffee. Beat up thoroughly and bake as directed.

Pumpkin Custard-This is merely the ustard part of pumpkin pie for which it is an excellent substitute. Mix well onehalf cupful of sugar, one even teaspoonful of ginger and two even teaspoonfuls of cinnamon. With these, beat up one egg till light. Add two-thirds cupful strained pumpkin, then 13 cupfuls of milk. Beat till thoroughly mixed and bake as directed.

Lemon Custard-(For four custard cups). Heat one full cupful of milk to the boiling point in a double boiler. Then stir into it one tablespoonful of corn starch beaten smooth with a little cold water. Keep stirring until the milk has thickened, and starch well cooked, about fifteen minites. Then add to it the yolks of two eggs, beaten smooth with one tea-spoonful of cold water. Cook the mixture a few minutes longer still in the double boiler. Take from the fire. About a half hour before you wish to serve the custard: er one small cupful of white sugar and the grated rind and juice of one small lemon; make a meringue with the whites of the two eggs; stir the lemon juice and sugar quickly and thoroughly into the custard and fold into it the meringue; pile lightly into the glass custard cups and serve very cold. Salted wafers are an excellent accompaniment. Orange custard may be made in the same way.-N. Y. Observer.

A Plea for Less Hustling. The ambition that every typical American feels, to do better than every one else in everything, is one of the most splendidly audacious national characteristics to be found in history. It is grand to think that, one day or another, we must, by native right, excel the English in commerce, the French in taste, the Germans in scholarship, the Italians in art, the Greeks in wisdom, and the Hebrews in the knowledge of God With so much to accomplish, the American spirit cannot be like Goethe's star, Ohne Hast aber ohne Rast-it must be equally without leisure and without pause. Those in the front must leap into the trench and die, in order that those in the it has been ready, at all times since, for every emergency of commerce, religion or war. It has made the country. It has built up every State and city and house of business and seat of learning. Those who have come after have profited by the unflagging spirit of those who have gone before—of those who worked hard and often died too early. But it may be reasonably asked if the day has not now come for a quieter pace, and a less feverish sense of duty. The country is colossally rich and prosperous, even if it be not rich and sperous enough. May not the individual begin to put forth his claim? May he not ask for time to breathe a little, to think a little, to live a little? May he not be permitted to remember that in the Pantheon there are other gods besides the great idol hustle? While doing his daily work and treading his common round, has he not a right to some measure of that tranquility which now he can look for only in th tomb?-or in flinging a change of raiment into a valise and sailing out into that big. unsatisfactory void which we call Abroad? In these days of co-operating energies we might venture to suggest

A Society for Enabling Americans, Who Want to do so, To Stay Quietly at Home, Without being Rushed to Death. -Harper's Weekly.

Novel Dishes.

A series of novel dishes were served in a recent lesson at the New England School of Cookery, when the menu consisted of Rhode sland chowder, corn timbales, Walnut pudding with sauce and fruit punch.

The Rhode Island chowder might be called the glorification of an old recipe, the result is a most appetizing and satisfying soup, sufficient for the principal course in a dinner or luncheon. To make it, put into spider one third of a cup of fine cubes of fat salt pork, one large onion finely sliced and half a cup of water. Cook till reduced to a small quantity of rich liquor. To four cups of potato cubes which have been parboiled, add this liquor, the strained juice from one quart of clams, the hard portions of the clams finely hopped, and one pint of boiling water. Cook till the potatoes are nearly done then add one cup of stewed, strained omato, a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking soda and the soft part of the clams. Allow this to simmer gently. Before pouring the chowder into the tureen, add two cups of scalding milk, two tablespo butter, one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and cayenne and a dozen small

The corn timbales are a delicate sort of which may be made from a left-over of cold corn or from one can of corn, whe of cold corn or from one can of corn, when the fresh vegetable is not in season. Chop the corn fine, add two eggs slightly beaten, one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, 1½ tablespoonful of melted butter and one pint of scalded milk. As this dish contains the egg and milk mixture, which is in reality a custard, it must receive the same careful cooking a custard does. Pour the corn

mixture in buttered timbale irons, set them in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven till firm. They may be turned out on a hot platter and garnished with parsley, to be served as an entree.

The walnut pudding is a cakelike dessert, made from a novel combination of materials. The result is something so light and delicious that it should not be left to the imagination; it must be tried for just appre Beat the yolks of three eggs till light and lemon colored. Gradually add to them half cup of sugar, then one-third of a cup of soft breadcrumbs and a scant half cup of farina. Mix perfectly, fold in the whites of three eggs beaten stiff and half a cup of broken nut meats. Pour into layer cake pans which have been buttered and floured. Bake for half an hour in a slow oven. When slightly cooled put the layers together with a creamy sauce made as follows: Cream one-half cup of butter, add gradually one-half cup of sifted rowdered away and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and two tablespoonfuls of milk, added drop by drop. Flavor with one tablespoonful of brandy. If desired this pudding may be served as it is, or with a sauce for which the following recipe provides:
Mix one-half cup of sugar, 14 tablespoonfuls of flour and a dash of salt. Pour over this one cup of boiling water and cook five ninutes. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter and vanilla for flavoring. Serve hot.

The last course in this little dinner was

ascinating violet-tinted punch of delicate flavor. To make it, put one cup of grated pineapple with one pint of water, cook for ifteen minutes. Strain through chee cloth, pressing out all the juice. Add one pint of water and two cups of Isngar, which have been boiled ten minutes, half a cup of freshly made tea, the juice of three oranges and three lemons, one cup of grape juice and 2½ quarts of water. Put in a punchbowl with a large lump of ice. Serve perfectly chilled in sherbet glasses.-Good Housekeeping.

The Embroidered Shirt Waist.

The girl who is clever with her needle has now a chance to use that gift, or accom plishment, for embroidering her shirt waists for the summer. Linen, white and rather mooth, is the material par excellence for these waists, that are embroidered in floral or conventional designs, with mercerized linen floss, that has almost the lustre of silk.

The shops show very good assortments of shirt-waist patterns already marked for mbroidery, or, if one prefers, there are places where the stamping is done to order when both material and design can be selected. Silk waists are done in silk floss. The cross-stitch embroidery done in colors is applied to the straight collar, cuffs and centre plait down the front, and sometimes to the belt, as it is now a fad to have the belt of the same material as the collar and cuffs; sets of this kind of white muslin, with spots of color done in crewel, being one of the forms of this fashion.

The shirt waist with the embroidered fronts will, however, be generally finished at the neck with one of the many and attractive stock collars, which are made up of braids or bands and fancy stitcheries, with the tabs in front. Many girls will make these up at home at much ess expense than the shops offer them for. It is a good idea to buy a stock or two of approved style, and copy them at home, or make variations upon them. The narrow bias bands folded and pressed for use, can be bought at a low price for adaptations to these pretty collars and cuffs.-The Ex-

Domestic Hints.

PRUNE SOUFFLE. Soak and stew two dozen prunes, and when tender press through a colander. To the beaten whites of four eggs add six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and the prunes and beat well. powdered sugar and the prunes and beat well. Put into the mixture one tablespoonful of slitted flour, a quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Bake twenty minutes in a slow oven. Serve cold with sauce made as follows: One pint of sweet milk, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs and one teaspoonful of lemon made into a soft custara. The sauce should also be cold when served.

Put a tablespoonful of butter in a double boiler. When melted mix in one tablespoonful of flour and add one pint of milk. Cook until quite thick. Then take one can of salmon and make in baking dish, putting in one layer of salmon, then one of dish, putting in one layer of samely, thickened milk with two hard-boiled eggs chopped into it, salmon again, then milk, and so on until all is used. Sprinkle breadcrumbs on top and bake till brown in hot oven .- Good House

keeping. CABBAGE AND POTATO SALAD. Take one cup of chopped white cabbage, one pint of potato, diced, and mix with cream dress ing. Add capers, boiled beets, diced, and chopped red peppers to taste. Garmsh with crescents of lemon and watercress or celery tops.

MOCK CHICKEN CROQUETTES. Two cups of rye bread—home-made is the best—chopped fine, one cup of chopped English walnuts. Mix together and chop again with a tablespoonful of butter, an even tablespoonful of grated onion, a scant teaspoonful of ground mace. Meit a heaping tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan with half a tablespoonful of flour and add gradually to it a cupful of rich milk; when this comes to a boll add the other ingredients, salt and pepper to taste, then stir in two well-beaten eggs, remove from the fire and add a tablespoonful of lemon juice; turn out on a platter to cool, form into cylinders, dip in egg and breadcrumbs, as usual, and fry in boiling fat.

SWEET-BREADS A LA MILANAISE. (CHAFING-DISH.) Mince very fine two sweet-breads that have

been carefully prepared and thoroughly par-boiled; add a tablespoonful of Parmesan cheese grated, a little sait and cayenne, and the beaten yolks of two eggs; mix thoroughly. Put into the chafug-dish two tablespoonfuls of butter; when very hot pour in the above mixture; let it brown slightly, and serve hot.

RAGOUT OF ASPARAGUS WITH MOCK MEAT

BALLS. Scrape and wash a bunch of asparagus, cut in pieces about an inch long as far as the stalks are very tender, put the remainder of the stalks with an onion into a saucepan, cover with boiling water and let it cook until tender—about half an water and let it cook until tender—about that an hour. Then mash them in the water in which they were boiled through a colander. Put over the fire again, and when it comes to a boil throw in the points and cook until tender. While that in the points and cook until tender. While that is cooking, make some mock meat, form into balls as large as a walnut. Cook them in saited boiling water for five minutes, drain them from the water, also the asparagus points from the stock, water, also the asparagus points from the stock, put them together in a saucepan to keep hot while making a gravy. Melt a generous heaping tablespoonful of butter in a spider, add to it when tablespoonful of butter in a spider, and to it when it bubbles a large heaping tablespoonful of flour, stir well until it becomes a dark, rich brown, taking care that it does not burn, add the asparagus stock, season with salt and pepper—this gravy stock, season with sait and pepper—tims gravy should be like thick cream—turn it over the asparagus and meat balls, stir in a good half tablespoonful of butter, let it come to a boil and serve on a platter. Garnish with parsley.

Hints to Housekeepers.

ties. Lettuce, on the other hand, must be eate very soon after leaving the garden, as contains the properties which are claim ent small-pox

vent small-pox.

Instead of using forty and fifty thread when sewing calicoes, domestics and goods of like texture on the machine, use sixty and seventy, and it will both look better and wear better. The two threads give sufficient strength and the finer thread imbeds itself in the material and becomes almost like a part of it, while the coarse thread being raised above the surface is subjected to more wear.

more wear.

Buckle bows are one of the newest caprices for succise bows are one or the newest caprices for hat trimmings. In place of the flat quills of last season the little uncuried feathers from the body of the ostrich are much used for ready-to-wear hats intended to accompany tailor suits. Rosettes, bows and twists, all fashioned of the same straw as the hat, are approved for the orname of fancy colored straw hats.

A very ingenious poison label for medicine bottles is a small scarlet skull with a long pin bottles is a small scarlet skull with a long pin attachment to stick deep into the cork. One of these, or something similar, should be firmly fastened to every bottle in the medicine chest or closet shelf whose contents are not for internal application. There will always be careless members of the household who walk into a dark room and grope for medicines, and a goodly proportion of these will come to grief sooner or later.

The new English gloves ought to produce a sensation, but not having Onativia or any of the younger men who used to take a pride in showing off the latest haberdashery, it may be some time before there will be one courageous enough to exhibit them. They are of chamois and are of bright canary color. The advantage is that they can be washed, and they are immensely popular

can be washed, and they are immensely popular A small scrubbing brush is unexcelled as

regetable cleaner. The water in which vege-ables are washed should be lukewarm, not icy cold, as many housekeepers think. There is no advantage in very cold water, and it is hard on the hands of the washer. In making potato salad, a cooking author

ays, much better results will be obtained by pouring a hot dressing over cold potatoes or a cold dressing over hot potatoes, than by using dressing and potatoes both either hot or cold. potato salads is obviated in this way.

English walnuts and potatoes make a savory spring salad. Break each into pieces the size of a pea, then cover with any good salad dressing Cabbage is not by any means to be despised as a spring salad. Shredded and served with a cream dressing it is excellent. A little celery added lends variety. Walnuts and cabbages combine delightfully, although the mixture does sound queer. Three parts of cabbage to one of the nuts is a good proportion.

fashion Notes.

. A stylish effect is produced on an Eton blouse jacket of black peau de soie by the intro-duction of tucks about an inch and a quarter wide, that extend from shoulder to belt, after the manner of tucking on a dress waist. These tucks are each finished with three rows of silk stitching, and are arranged on both the front and the back of the jacket. A slightly full effect is given to the front of the garment, which can be uttoned or worn open to show the satin facing. Tailor-finished lapels are formed where they meet the rolling collar, and bishop sleeves with tucks on the outside to the elbow droop over strapped wristbands ornamented with rows of stitching and small tailor buttons.

4. Among other dress fabrics on view this week are corded French ginghams in plain deli-cate colorings and a variety of checks, plaids and dots; printed Irish dimities direct from Belfast looms; mercerized Panama suitings—much like linen canvas, in pale blue, geranium pink, blue gray and black; lustrous cotton poplinettes in cardinal red, cadet blue, tan, sage green, castor, nun's gray and maize, finished with a hair line in white and used alike for separate skirts, shirtwaist suits and blouses.

•• In the list of linens that are to be so fash-

ionable this summer are linen lawns, linen batistes, embroidered in silk, mercerized cotton linen; checked and striped linen, linen bourette, linen etamine, voile, basket woven, boucled, moired and in printed floral effects in

natural colorings.

•• The Priscilla sleeve is a new model ofter ised on tea gowns, princesse dresses, coffee ackets, and negliges of every description. The leeve fits the arm closely to the elbow, but there is a slight fullness at the shoulder which is adjusted by gathers. At the elbow a lace-bordered piece is attached, like the half of a large handker-chief. This is about four inches wide at the inner bend of the arm, but curves down to any depth desired on the arm, but carves down to any deput desired on the outside. This flowing portion is pluted or shirred to the close upper sleeve, and is unitned. Filmy or pliable fabrics like India mull, batiste chiffon, grenadine or China silk make up effectively in garments that are finished with this picturesque style of sleeve.

ilk-and-wool mixtures in new designs and color blendings are finding a very large sal this season; and as they appear in extra widths they are especially desirable for either box-platted or shirred gowns. Slk-and-wool textiles with slightly creped surface like crepe de chine are very fashionable, and while we see the same silk-warp voiles, etamines, canvas weaves, and chairs that were worn with such satisfaction during the autumn and winter seasons, there are newer patterns, with much looser mesh and con-

equently lighter in weight.

•• Wool delaines, veiling and French challies re prominent this season. The plain sheer sur-ace is figured with natural-colored floral effects. or with small, self-colored spots; and some of the patterns have a white silk or satius ripe on a smooth, delicate surface, both stripe and plain portion thickly sprinkled with small black dots or tiny flowers. There are also bolder patterns of full-blown roses and foliage, violets, fuchsias, trailing vines intertwined with knots of ribbon. etc. The satin stripe running vertically through the semi-transparent wool enhances the attrac-tion of the mate ial, which looks quite as light and airy as muslin, is much more durable, protect-

ive and hardly more expensive.

•• Hip yokes lose none of their popularity; but many of them are less deep, more rounded it shape than pointed, and thus, being less propulated are in the shape that the shap ed, are in better taste. Moreover, the lower part of the skirt is applied to the yoke with some slight fullness, giving less of the habit effect than formerly—which had nothing to recommend it but that fashion prescribed it. The skirt of a with rows of narrow silk gimp carried in curv-ing, horizontal lines from hip to hip. The yoke is about seven inches deep, and the black etamine kirt material is applied to it by shirring. A row of the gimp covers the joining. Three lines of the galloon border the skirt hem, and the bodice has a silk yoke trimmed to match the

skirt top. . Swiss and French embroideries are to be houses of the city are exhibiting very ha gowns finished with this effective trimming Among the materials so adorned are linen a India silks, taffetas, etamines, grenadines, batistes, zephyr goods, India muslins and crepe de chine. More beautiful than ever are the Persian gauzes for summer evening tollettes, with gay flower borderings in shaded silks. These are made up over soft noiseless silks, the tint of the gauze. Besides these expensive materials, there is a small world of delicate and artistic embroidered goods which, though less subporte in design and costing but a moderate. elaborate in design and costing but a moderate sum by the yard, have all the novelty and dainti-ness of effect found in the more expensive maerials and patterns wrought by more intricate

. Sieeves demand a great deal of attention. nd many of them are as difficult to make as as entire bodice. They droop in endless ways from the elbow, and at the top, whether tucked, banded with insertion or shirred, they must fit the arm as with insertion or shirred, they must fit the arm as closely as is comfortable. American women have not, as a rule, as long or as broad shoulders as English women, and fashionable dressmakers desiring to increase this breadth frequently adopt the invention of a well-known French designer. It consists of having the extreme top of the sleeve that fits into the armhole extended by means of a small stiffened cap, over which the lining and sleeve material are laid. Below this cap they cling close to the ing from the shoulders of a Marie Antoinette fichu with stole ends. A more familiar way of giving the effect of breadth to the shoulders is to use stitched bands or wide horizontal tucks, arranging them so that they go across the top of the bodice or jacket, front and back, and continue straight around the tops of the sleeves, the tucks or strappings there laid exactly matching and meeting those on the bodice.

28 The grantings

meeting those on the bodice.

• The garnitures used on the fichu or cape iar, stoles and sleeves of handsome spring cos-nes appear also on the hip yoke of the skirt. Embroidery, strappings, passementerie in stripes or applique effects are the favored modes of trimming; and a drop yoke on the bodice, with matching hip yoke terminating in front in a long panel that reaches the skirt hem, give a quaint and novel appearance to the spring gown. Soutache braidwork is another effective and

soutance braidwork is another effective and economical way of decorating these yokes.

so The French redingote and fitted princesse styles so much in favor never look well under a coat or cloak. Their outlines call for a small shoulder-length pelerine, fichu or fluffy bos.
These small additions seem only like the trimming or finishing touch to the gown, and do not interfere with any of its graceful curves. The light wools made up in these princesse styles are very effective. They are simply trimmed, but when decoration is used it is of an expensive quality. A model of soft champas cloth, for instance, has the front stole pieces an drop yoke covered with a cut-work effect of white, amber and pale gold. And a darker gray princesse gown is deftly embroidered in black chenille, cut jet and cut-steel beads.

e and the state of the state of the state of the single seam made to come under the right fold of the box plait at the back; or where narrow-width materials are in hand, such as summer silk or some of the taffets weaves, the seams can without difficulty be brought to the underfold of any desired box plait. Paper pat-terns show the skirt notched at the top and bottom of the plait, that is, perforated its entire length with lines that mark the creasing of each old. Similar guides are made for shirred skirts

haped in three-piece style. es. A Paquin gown of sage green crepe de chine has the skirt shirred on rather heavy slik cords. The full waist has a cream lace Figaro jacket, shirred sleeves, and a stock and girdle of cream-white satin, bordered with a fine design in Persian colors. A second model in pale opal gray crepe de chine has the princess back tight fitting, the fronts drooping from a shirring on the shoulders, and a full inner front of embroidered white chiffon. An 1820 cape-collar falls on the close sleeve tops that are shirred their entire length. This collar is shaped with shawl points, and the deep one at the back covers quite half of the waist. It is richly embroidered in soft pastel this, and edged with gray silk fringe. There is no point in front, this portion being omitted to show the airy chiffon blouse. A sash of the crepe de chine is tied in a soft wide bow at the buck, failing in odd jaboted ends over the breadths of

• On many of the new princesse or corsele gowns the bolero is still used with good effect, made in lace, brocade, cut-work, or all-over pas-sementerie. It has one disadvantage on any but a slim figure-it gives a thickset appearance from the side; but many dressmakers reply to this objection that it makes the waist look smaller by ontrast. It is always wise in selecting any par-icular style of dress, to note what the effect is rom the side; just as when purchasing a hat nd particularly at this time when the brims protrude abnormally. A profile view is more important than most people appear to real-

• A prominent feature of the season's fashions is the increased popularity of the princesse long coat or redingote, that appears in many graceful forms, made of varied fabrics, and with simple and elaborate decorations, according to the particular use for which it is designed. Many of the best French designers are making a form of Directoire dress that is quite unlike the flow ing Empire styles of seasons past. It consists of an underdress of satin foulard that is very often Persian in its color effects. Above it, following the natural curves of the figure, is a princes redingote, open-fronted, and cut down in the neck, the edges from shoulder to shoulder finished with a bias band of velvet bordered with Persian-patterned silk braid. The top of the foulard caftan or fitted underdress produces the effect of a guimpe above the low-cut princesse. For very slender figures these redingotes are made of the new zephyr or "chiffon velvets,"
woven with a lustrous silk back. They are
The Martin family numbered nine sons, seven of lighter in quality than any that have ever been manufactured, and they have a rich surface as soft and velvety as the petal of a pansy .- N. Y. Evening Post.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget. "In like manner, it must be always remem pered, there is but one Substance; and Spirit (so called) and Matter are not two things, but are ble, incompressible ice is, under another con dition, the same thing as fluid, invisible, compressible vapor. We all see without surprise ice pass, first, into water and then into vapor; yet many find themselves utterly unable to c and themselves utterly unable to conceive or a similar transmutation of other forms of sensible condensed Matter into imperceptible diffused Substance. Nevertheless, Matter is simply Sub-stance in a state of incessant and inconceivably rapid motion: it is the result of the perpetua rotation of ultimate substantial particles. As the planets revolve, so does every microscopic mole cule in the universe revolve; for all are the offspring of the same conditions; subject to one force, and obeying one and the same law.

The substance of the soul, and therein of all things, and the substance of Deity, are one and the same; since there is but one Substance. And of this substance, the life is also called God, Who, as Living Substance, is at once Life and Substance, one and yet twain, or two in one. And that which proceeds from these two, and is, theological y, called the Son, and the Word, is necessarily the expression of both, and is, potentially, the Universe, for He creates it after His own Divine image by means of the Spirit He has received. Now the Divine Substance is, in its original condition, homogeneous. Every monad of it, therefore, possesses the potentialities of the whole. Of such a monad, in its original condition, ous. Every monad every individual soul consists. And of the same substance, projected into lower conditions, the material universe consists."-The Perfect Way. It was a thrilling and a sublime sugges-

tion offered recently by Professor Dolbear of Tufts College that the problems to be solved in the Twentieth Century, may, as yet, be as unrevealed to us, as in those first of drinking it, which is now so widely dawning years of the new period, as were the great problems that arose and were disastrously disseminated in France, and croakers predict will be, in another twenty solved in the closing decade of the Nineteenth Century, to those living in its earliest in America. It is used here more as years. During that closing decade there was discovered the X-ray; electricity, as the most potent and practical power, was developed, and the idea of wireless telegraphy even dawned to be comprehended and utileven dawned to be comprehensed as served in France, commonly served—in century. It was, indeed, well within the of course, because an order for it is so uncertainty. It was, indeed, well within the out of ten American parkeepers Victorian period that the discovery was made by means of the invention of the solar spectrum, that the stars were composed of the same substance as is the earth; and that the possibilities of weighing them and of measuring their relative listances was also recognized. This discovery registered itself as one of the remarkble epochs in scientific progress and was as unforeseen in the opening years of the Nineteenth Century as were the later discoveries of the Rontgen ray and the development of electricity as a practical power in commercial activity. So, by analogy, how undreamed of, as yet, may be the discoveries that await humanity before wounds. The number of Filipinos in arms undreamed of, as yet, may be the discoveries that await humanity before One of these—a discovery so marvelous and so sublime as to absolutely thrill one with awe to contemplate it, is that of the possibilities of ascertaining the definite limits of our own universe. There are now,

elever one; for it gives the desired breadth of shoulder and at the same time the sleeve is tight fitting. This tiny cap is completely covered by a fashionable drop yoke, a Directoire bertha falling from the shoulders of a Marie Antoinette that the telescope is already to the suggests that the telescope is already near to resing the absolute entirety and complete of the universe in which the earth is tained. Again, the professor speaks of star in the Southern heavens know the "runaway" star, which is movin a velocity of two hundred miles a second a velocity greater, Professor Dolbear stathan would be possible to it from the bined attraction of all the stars in our verse. The solution, then, of its would be that another universe was ing it on. Another question, too, presents itself is as to whether our verse, moving at the rate of a mil miles a day, is merely drifting threspace, or is following the rotation by law of attraction? The latter ques suggests its own strong affirmative, a be outside a law, and merely drifting thro space, would be to vary from all the hun conditions of planetary systems.

The possibility of so extending scien knowledge as to actually recognize limits of the universe in which we live one that brings humanity into an infin closer comprehension of God and His Di laws, and the intimate relation between spirit of man and the Divine spirit. Matter and spirit, even, are but different degrees of the same substance. All scientific problems are ethical, are spiritual, problems. The two are interchangeable. "Can man by searching find out God?" Apparently he approaches, constantly, to this possibility —"through the ages an increasing purpose runs And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

Every succeeding century brings humanity to a somewhat clearer perception of the nature of the Divine Creation. However slowly, yet none the less surely, does the comprehension of man and his place in the universe, and his oneness with the Divine life increase with every century, Jonathan Edwards taught that while might reflect the Divine image, man could ot, being in a "fallen" state, until regenerated. Putting aside the mere dogma involved in the "fall" of man, the other matter, that of regeneration, of redemption,-is undeniable, even though we may interpret this process in a different manner from that of the great eighteenth century theologian. The redemption, the regeneration of man lies in faith. In that is the substance through which and by means of which he comes into conscious communion with God. It is by the intense activity possible to this mental attitude that he conquers the problems of the universe, that he advances in knowledge, and advances in the increasing capacity to receive the Divine nessages and to follow the Divine leadings. Capri, Italy.

Hotes and Queries.

WHITE FEATHERS .- "C. S.": No white pigments have been found in feathers. The color of white feathers is usually explained to be due to a otal reflection of the incident light from air spaces or bubbles in the feather structure. White feathers do not differ essentially in structure from black, red or other colored ones, except in the fact that no pigment is present. Though some of the white comes from the walls of the air-containing medullary cells of the barb, the larger portion is produced by the barbules which we no air spaces. The white effect, as with snow or powdered glass, is dependent upon the small size of the structural elements. These nave a large number of surfaces so placed for any position of the eye that the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection with a maximum reflection to the eye. There is almost no absorption by the unpigmented feather sub-stance; and the amount of light transmitted through the feather from objects behind it is so small as to be imperceptible to the unaided eye

whom were fighting for the cause of ind wives of the two eldest that a courier conveying important dispatches to the enemy was to pass that night, guarded by two British officers. They determined to obtain possession of the papers-For this purpose they disguised themselves in their husband's clothes and took their station on the road. When the courier appeared they rushed from their cover and demanded the instant surrender of the dispatches. yielded a prompt submission and the seeming oldiers secured the papers. A picture of the been copied by F. O. C. Darley. See Mrs. Ellet's
"The Women of the American Revolution," 1.

King Christian.—"Ranger": The father-in-law of King Edward of England, although he is today probably the best-loved monarch in Europe, had a hard time of it when he first ascended the throne. War with Germany deprived Denmark of the rich province of Schleswig-Holstein, and the independent Danes didn't like it, and blamed the independent Danes didn't like it, and blan the king for it. He was so depressed sometime that he talked of throwing off his crown, but Queen Louise wouldn't hear of it. In time, however, even the rankest socialists came around to the view that if they mushave a king at all, they could not do bet ter than have the kindly gentleman was wont to roam around the streets capital in rather shabby clothes, always streets of of pocket money, attended only by his big and not above hobnobbing with any one interested him. On one excursion of this so was descried by a party of laborers who wer strike and disputing whether or not they she return to work. "Here comes the king." one of them. "Let's ask him about it." "I'did so, and stood around in their shirt-she while his majesty harangued them on the and duties of capital and labor. The joke was that after he had gone they decided to tinue the strike.

ABSINTHR .- "D.": Sixty years ago abs was practically unknown in France. During Algerian war (1844-47) the soldiers were at to mix absinthe with their wine as a february on their return they brought with them the years, a widely and as disastrously dissem orginally used by the French, medicine. Probably in New York, than in any other city in Ameri s drunk as the Parisian boulevardier t. But even in New York in compar not know exactly how to set about prepa A good many places serve, on demand, "al frappe," a form in which the liquor is occas served in Paris. But the great American absinthe is as a "dash," which merely drops of this insidious decoction of work
has proved a popular innovation.

TROOPS IN AFRICA AND THE PHILIPPIN "Volunteer": The total number of troops was 448,435; of Boers, about 75,000 outside. The field of war covered about square miles. The war began Oct. 11, 11, ended May 31, 1902. The British losses

Dear Sin two years, some of tunited St drinking h but it seen good. At thought have used two at bed they have with the li allow; I the navel, Appetite 1 but settle ould eat o Please sen B

DR. RAD

ent by Ma & CO., Book of A

"NOT

Not wor. Need v

Tells o

For who

Mould its

Its frin

And flin That ma -John 1 A crow flew With a mo He thought of To his imp Through all The state of Rockweed as

The farmer, Crows are as And hustle a When he sl The crow soo Trilling the It wasn't a b But the onl He lifted his And poured of really don't

He'd warbl

The farmer s

Keeping be

Singing a ce The farmer the tail; He was shoo "fail" Wasknown He pulled the Farmer or c Whose was the Over the fle The rusty old The crow flew He wasn't qui

Geoffrey Jef A fool there w And, faith! Who bartered For a mess For ever and And the gray A sage is a r Who is it bart Who is it falls

Who is it stun

Bowing to en

And his boy

Tears for co Whose are the Only in livin Who is the on Knowing the Vho has forgo Alas, for the A fool there w And, faith! I Who bartered For a mess o

-Alfre THE Meditation, af in St. Paul' O Morning-The Way, The O Pearl of 1

nd says: "I Now God be

All things Are emble O Rose of 8 Grafts swee 0 Morning-S

O Pearl of F O fairest Ro The Way, ti All things Are emble

, 220,000,000 stars ners, but the protars is so small , that it suggests

dy near to reveal and completenes the earth is con-sor speaks of that avens known ich is moving miles a second or Dolbear states it from the cor stars in our un en, of its speed iverse was draw estion, too, tha whether our uni te of a millio drifting through rotation by some

latter question affirmative, as to y drifting through om all the human stems. tending scientific ly recognize the which we live is into an infinitely d and His Divin ation between the

ne spirit. Matter fferent degrees of cientific problem problems. The "Can man by Apparently he this possibility, asing purpose runs e widened with th

y brings human er perception of Creation, How less surely, does and his place in ess with the Di ry century, Jona. at while Nature mage, man could state, until rethe mere dogma man, the other tion, of reden p though we may in a different great eighteenth redemption, the faith. In that is ch and by means cious communion ense activity posude that he conuniverse, that he d advances in the eive the Divine Divine leadings.

lueries.

.": No white pig-hers. The color of ained to be due to a ent light from air er structure. White red ones, except in present. Though m the walls of the s of the barb, the the barbules which ite effect, as with ependent upon the elements. These elements. These aces so placed for reflection with a There is almos ented feather sub-light transmitted cts behind it is so

o the unaided ey AYWOMEN.—"S.": nine sons, seven of e cause of inde-eccurier conveying courier convey nemy was to pass on of the papers sed themselves in ok their station on r appeared they demanded the in stches. The men A picture of the Regnier, and has n Revolution," I

": The father-in nd, although he is nonarch in Europe first ascended th eprived Denmark swig-Holstein, and like it, and blamed off his crown rankest socialist hat if they mus gentleman who he streets of his hes, always short y by his big dog ith any one that sion of this sort he erers who were on or not they should s the king," said about it." They about it." They her shirt-sleeves hem on the rights y decided to conears ago absinthe

ance. During the iers were advised ne as a febrifuge. ith them the habit so widely and so rance, and which nother twenty-five ously dissen more as it was rench, almost as New York, more in America, it ulevardier drinks in compa ripped absinthe, y served-merely it is so uncom bout preparing it. emand, "absinthe uor is occasionally t American use of the merely means E PHILIPPINES.

mber of British bout 75,000 at the ered about 200,000 ered about 200,000
Oct. 11, 1899, and
tish losses were:
2346, 5774 killed in
illed and died of
inos in arms is not
ent 128,038 soldiers
age number there age number there
covered by the
are miles, and the to April 27, 1902 ed of wounds and

LIVER ILLS.

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York: In the most expert doctors of the states. I have been bathing in and hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., and edverything failed to do me after I saw your advertisement I I would try your pills, and do nearly two boxes; been taking edtime and one after breakfast, and edone me more good than anything ave used. My trouble has been liver. My skin and eyes were all I had sleepy, drowsy, feelings; a drunken man; pain right above el, like as if it was bile on top of the h. My bowels were very costive. My and tongue sore most of the time. I fair, but food would not digest, le heavy on my stomach, and some athfuls of food came up again. I at only light food that digests easily. Send "Book of Advice."

Respectfully,

"Impudence, I call it," said the fair young with the most you, Sim Parker, You will it. Advis Mary you, Sim Parker it only light and the fair young widow Marston, "when you thow Jaxre for London tomorrow. Marry you, Sim Parker, You will that money."

"You way. Some folks 'lows as you mayn't," said Mr. Sim Parker, totally unmoved by Celinda's scorn. "You've sold up everything?"

"Everything," said Celinda, decidedly. "Everything, even the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig; but the cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig. The cow and the—the pig. Chub cried for the pig Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., we done me more good than anything

and tongue sore most of the time.
te fair, but food would not digest, tile heavy on my stomach, and some outhfuls of food came up again. I eat only light food that digests easily. send "Book of Advice."

Respectfully, BEN ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

Dadway's

Price 25c a box. Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York, for Book of Advice.

Doetry.

"NOT WORLDS ON WORLDS,"

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep, red we to prove a God is here: The daisy, fresh from nature's sleep, Tells of His hand in lines as clear.

For who but He who arch'd the skies, And pours the dayspring's living flood, Wondrous alike in all He tries, Could raise the daisy's purple bud, Mould its green cup, its wiry stem, Its fringed border nicely spin, And cut the gold embossed gem That, set in silver, gleams within,

And fling it, unrestrain'd and free, Ver bill and dale and desert sod That man, where'er he walks, may see In every step the stamp of God? —John Mason Good, in New York Tribune.

CAWS AND EFFECT.

A crow flew over a farmer's field, With a most mellifluous "Caw!" He thought of the succor it soon would yield To his impecuaious maw.
Through all the long winter he'd haunted the

coast, The state of whose larder was nothing to boast Rockweed and eel grass—some acorns at most— Was the only food that he saw.

Sounded a loud guffaw; Sounded a foud gunaw; Crows are as certain a sign of spring As any one ever saw. "Now, Johnnie and Sammie, go after the gun, And hustle as fast as your leglets can run; Your daddy will show you a neat bit of fun, When he shoots the crow in his caw."

The farmer, on seeing the crow a-wing,

The crow soon settled upon a bough, Trilling the madrigal "Spring." It wasn't a beautiful song I allow, But the onliest one he could sing. He lifted his wings and he ruffled his neck, And poured out his musical caws by the peck; I really don't wonder his voice was a wreck, He'd warbled too much on the wing.

The farmer stole softly toward the tree, Keeping behind the fence.
The crow sang as if he expected to be Singing a century hence.
The farmer then rested his gun on a rail,

And aimed for a spot twixt the cow's head and

tail; He was shooting to kill and no such word as

Was known to his present tense. He pulled the trigger, but who was killed? Farmer or cawing crow? se was the blood that so freely was spilled Over the flea-sy snow?

The rusty old gun gave a kick as it blazed, The crow flew aloft, but the farmer was razed; He wasn't quite dead, but his senses were dazed And his boys had their funny show. -Geoffrey Jeffries, in Lewiston Evening Journal

IT IS YOU AND I. A fool there was in the days of old, And, faith! he wasn't the last on earth
Who bartered his place and his birthright sold For a mess of pottage of dubious worth. He wasn't the last of his kind, I say, For ever and aye, as the acons run And the gray earth whirls in its old, old way,

A sage is a rarity under the sun.

Who is it barrers his soul for naught? Stand in your places, or low or high-Who is it falls when to stand he thought? Join in confession: It's you and I. Who is it stumbles and falters and fails; Bowing to error, yet loving the true? Who when the Wrong wears a coronet quails?

Tears for confession: It's I and you. Whose are the lips that a prayer have framed,

in living to give it the nay? Who is the one who is not ashamed, Knewing the truth, with Error to stray? Who has forgotten his youth's fair dream, The armies of Evil to meet and defy?
Who has but learned to plan and to sche Alas, for the wreckage! It's you and I. A fool there was in the days of old,

oth! he wasn't the last on earth Who bartered his place and his birthright sold ss of pottage of dubious worth; we are fools, and we barter still; bo is it lifts his eyes on high, s: "I have fallen, yet rise I will?" od be praised! It is you and I. ed J. Waterhouse, in N. Y. Times.

THE WAY, THE LIGHT. after hearing a sermon during Lent

Paul's Church, Brookline, ing-Star! whose daybreak brings, ings to the meek and wise! v. The Light, O may Thy wings aling on the world arise! gs on earth, in air, and sea, iblems of Thy grace to me. of Price! rich Treasure found,

man gold and rubies rare! ew that falls on thirsty ground. s heaven's fragrance in the air! gs on earth, in air, and sea, blems of Thy grace to me.

of Sharon! fruitful vine! are and undefiled! enown, whose Branch divine eetness on our nature wild!

ems of Thy grace to me. of Price and fruitful Vine! Rose! O Lily Pure! the Light, be ever mine!

is on earth, in air, and its one of Thy grace to me.

J. R. W. lid by the name of Matilda ve with a handsome young bilda,

thought her passe, eparted one de, orrow, alas! nearly kildaf -N. Y. Times.

Miscellaneous.

The Fraser Millions

"How do I know? Sim Parker, you make me tired. I—I feel it; I tell me. Wasn't my maternal great-great-grandfather a Fraser; and haven't I all the papers proving my descent from the Frasers of Ochiltree? There's a matter of four millions waiting for me. Pounds, mind you, not paltry dollars. All I have to do is to go over to London, walk into 'he Bank of England, say, 'I've come for the money,' and they'll give it to me straight off, or I'll know the reason why. I reckon to stay just two days in London, and then home again. I want to buy the Judge's place when I come back."

"You're goin' to take the baby with you?"

"Juss so," asid Sim, placidly continuing to smoke. "Juss so. She ain't goin' to eome up in the stage, and have half the place rushin' out to jeer at her. Not much. No, sir. Not much. By and large, Celinda's pretty oute."

"Are you there. Sim?" asked a pleasant volce, as the parson's wife approached a tree.

"You bet I'm here, Mrs. Clarke," said Sim, with a smile; "but it's sort of lonesone."

"You—you'll be very gentle with her, i'm continuing to smoke. "Juss so. She ain't goin' to come up in the stage, and have half the place rushin' out to jeer at her. Not much. No, sir. Not much. By and large, Celinda's pretty oute."

"Are you there. Sim?" asked a pleasant volce, as the parson's wife approached a tree.

"You bet I'm here, Mrs. Clarke," said Sim, with a smile; "but it's over of loneson.e."

"You—you'll be very gentle with her, 'hesitated the minister's pretty wife. "You'll be very gentle with her, Sim. True love is never harsh or unkind."

Sim nodded cheerfully. "You bet I'll be gentle. Minister in there?" He pointed to the little analysis in which he have a posson briefly to come up in the stage, and have half the place rushin' out to the stage, and have half the place rushin' out to the stage, and have half the place rushin' out to the stage, and have half the place rushin' out to the stage, and have half the place rushin' out to the stage, and have half the place rushin' out to head have half th

"You're goin' to take the baby with you?"

"Chub? Of course I take the darling with me.
You don't suppose I'd go without him!"

"And you won't take me?"

"To Loudon, or marry you?"

"Both."

" Neither, thank you. I don't think you could

ive up to the Fraser millions."
"You've sorter set folks' backs up," delicately inted Sim, "with theseyer high-falutin' notions of yours. They're glad you're goin'."

The youthful widow turned upon him with a glorious light in her beautiful black eyes. "And you, Sim? You're—you're not glad?"

"See that tree?" asked Sim, pointing to an ancient rock elm which leaned crookedly against the side of Celinda's pretty little house—the house

course I do? What has that got to do "You'll find me leanin' agin it when you come back; that's all." The young fellow's blue eyes impressed her with a sense of power. Her own

fell beneath his masterful gaze.

"Croak away," she said, scornfully. "If I've need of you when I come back, I'll ask for your

forgiveness."
"That'll do me," said the imperturbable Sim. "That'll do me," said the imperturbable Sim.
"That'll do me, your—your ladyship."
"Her ladyship" made him a pretty courtesy, and held the infant Chub, aged two and a half, more closely to her. "You'll be a lord when we get the money," she said estatically to that sleeping cherub; "and I'll dress you up with a gold grown."

"Take my advice, sonny," said Sim to the interesting infant, "and don't have nothin' to do with it. You'll have a heap more fun with the pig. I washed him a-purpose yesterday." He laboriously produced a document from his pocket. "I've brought you a letter."

"It's for a big Canadian lawyer settled in Lon-

don—Hiram Gould. I've sent him fifty dollars and told him to give you a show for the money." "You dared to do that!" " Of course. I reckoned you wouldn't take me

along. Somebody's got to take you round and give you a good time." Celinda was touched. "You mean well, but 'I'm not too ignorant to know you're the pret-

tiest girl in the Ottawa valley."
"You mustn't. I'm not a girl, Sim. I'm a

"If wishin' could have made you a widow, you wouldn't have waited all this time. He was a

"It wonder."
"It you're very good, when I come back I'll get you to manage things for me."
"I'd rather manage you," said the fervent Sim.
"Don't be so familiar. Remember I'm a great

Sim shrugged his shoulders. "No use sayin'

ngthin'? Sim's lips worked a little. "Celinda, you're layin' up a heap of trouble for yourself." "When I want you to get me out of it, I'll tell you," she said, haughtily; and went into the

There was a big but unsympathetic procession Four Cornerites vaguely resented Celinda's air and graces, and did not believe that she would get the money. But she looked so radiant and con ident that even the case-hardened editor of The Four Corners Gazette offered to adopt Chub until she came back. Celinda, haughtly conscious of the hostility of her former friends, was coldly distant, and rather resented Sim's ecompanying her to Montreal.

But when the boat was slowly "tugged" out from the wharf, and she saw Sim's handsome face receding in the distance, Celinda, conscious of certain misgiving, took the radiant Chub down to her cabin and cried over him a little. The story of her being the heiress to the Fraser was noised about all over the ship. For the last two years Celinda had industriously studied up the family pedigree, and there was not a flaw in the evidence. As far back as 1750 Fraser of Ochiltree's eldest son had emigrated to Canada. When Fraser of Ochiltree died his to Canada. When Fraser of Centifree died his son had never claimed his money, which presumably continued to accumulate. One of the Montreal papers said that it amounted to four millions. All Celinda had to do was to prove her identity, and bring back the money. She wanted to settle down in the Judge's house, and show people what she thought of them. But when the vessel got outside Quebec, Celinda would have given all the Fraser millions to be back at Four

But in time she recovered. Chub (he declin to be seasick) made violent love to the captain whom he persisted in looking upon as a greatly to that worthy's embarrassment. He was a married man, and told Chub so; but Chub only laughed and gurgled, and wanted him to "tiss mummy"—a proposal which sent a blush to the young widow's pretty cheeks.

young widow's pretty cheeks.

When Celinda reached Liverpool the captain obtained permission from his owners to take her up to town, and leave his first officer in charge. Celinda had refused to marry the first officer four times, the second officer twice, the third officer thrice, but they none of them bore malice, the pitty the captain for being a married. omcer thrice, but they note of them both analog, except to pity the captain for being a married man. "You see," said the first officer to his companions in misfortune, "we can afford to look down on him, because he's out of it—married. Now, if the widow comes back with us for the return trip, we can go on proposing until she gets tired out and takes one of us. It looked at first as if the old man had the bulge on us, but you just wait until he goes home and tells his wife all about it."

II. Sim Parker went into what had once been Celinda's pretty house, and gazed at it with an air of satisfaction. Everything was just as it had been before Celinda went away to fetch the hypothetical four millions. Chub's cradle, already aired, stood in one corner. Sim gave it a thought ful push with his foot, and set it rocking. Some interesting works of art on the wall shone in fresh frames. The rooms had been repapered, and the kitchen celling whitewashed. At the sale Sim had been the only bidder for five photographs of the late unlamented Dick Marston. With a certain delicacy he took them into the kitchen and put them in the stove, as if he thought they would thus rejoin the person whom Sim Parker went into what had once been Cethought they would thus rejoin the person whom they portrayed. The "hired girl" wore a new frock, presented to her by Sim. Celinds's little pig. no longer an outcast, in spite of his piteous

entreaties, had been scrubbed by Sim into a state of pinky perfection, in case Chub wanted to "love him." The black and white cow looked out from her stail and lewed to a pretty little black and white caif which had mysteriously appeared upon the scene. The calf were a collar with the word "Chub" in brass letters.

"So far, that's all right," said Sim, as he went round the verands, and noticed a belated humming-bird hovering over the big fuchsia in its green tub. "Now, if parson and his wife will only come along in time, Celinda 'll git here just after dark, and nobody be any the wiser." He looked at a telegram from his agent in Montreal, and amiled. Then he frowned.

"I dunno," he mused. "I dunno as it's fair to Celinda to force her into it. Reckon she'll be feelin' pretty bad."

He heard the whiatle of the night boat as she fussed up to the long wharf. "I'd like to wring the neck of that whip-poor-will," mused Sim, taking his position against the tree he had mentioned to Celinda. "Makes me feel that lone-some, it gives me the chills."

The inhabitants of Four Corners were all indoors enjoying their evening meal, and the staze, after vainly waiting at the wharf to bring up passengers, crawled emptily into Four Corners.

"Juss so," said Sim, placidly continuing to smoke. "Juss so. She ain't goin' to come up in the stage, and have half the place rushin' out to jeer at her. Not much. No, sir. Not much. By and large, Celinda's pretty cute."

"Are you there, Sim?" asked a pleasant voice, as the parson's wife approached a tree.

"You bet I'm here, Mrs. Clarke," said Sim,

"They laughed at me," faitered Celinda. "I went to the Bank of England with Mr. Gould, and they were quite satisfied with my proofs. The only difficulty was that there wasn't any money. It had never been lodged at the bank at all, and no one knew what had become of it."

She turned away hitterly

She turned away bitterly.
"Where are you going to put up, Celinda?"
"Anywhere—anywhere. I'm going into the
bush," she said, fi-reely. "I naven't a friend left here. It serves me right. 1—1'm only grieving for Chub's sake."

ing for Chub's sake."

"I wouldn't do that if I was you, Celinda.
Here's your own house waiting for you all fixed
up cumferable."

"My—own—house!"

"Of course." Sim took Chub from her tired
arms. "Your own house, Celinda. Shall I carry
the little feller in for you?"

"But I sold it."

"But I sold it."

"But I sold it."

"Well, I bought it back for you. You've no call to thank me," sald Sim.

"You! You!" She knelt at his feet.

Sim held Chub with one hand and raised her with the other. "I'll go away if you don't want me," he whispered, brokenly. "Only, there's a deputation waitin' to welcome you back, and parson's in the parlor. Brace up, Celinda.

"Sim, dear, will you forgive me?" she whispered, and kissed him with a heart and a half.
"I've been wicked, so unkind, so brutal to you."
"You've kissed me," said Sim. "Kissed me!

wouldn't have waited all this time. He was a bad lot."

"He was," calmly acquiesced Celinda. "Most men are. That is why I want the money to be independent of them. I wonder who bought my house, Sim?"

"I wonder."

"If you're very good, when I come back I'll

understood.

"The deputation" staggered in as the brie ceremony finished. You kin git out agin," said Sim. "You've been asleep behind the barn."

"Ain't slep' a wink. Wansh earn ten dollars," hiccoughed old Parker. "We, the undershined—" He looked helplessly round.
"Citi_citizens" hiccoughed Jimmerson.

itizens," hice We, the undershined-' "Well, you kin juss go and shine somewhere: else," said Sim. "I'm a married man, I am, and

can't have two cranks like you foolin' ro After making three unsuccessful as and the door the deputation withdrew. "We'll take them home," said the parson naking a sign to his wife. And they followe

the devious footsteps of the deputation. Outside, the river murmured at its own swee will. All the happy souls who had ever love shone down upon them with radiant, starlit eyes as Sim placed sleepy Chub within the empty cradle. Slowly, slowly Celinda turned and hid her face upon his breast .- G. W. Burgin, i

Pouth's Department.

GRAMPER.

Grandfather's old an' rheumaticky some Thick in his hearin' an' failin' in sight; Can't chew no more of his bread than the crui But he's a hustler, is gramper, all right. Up an' a-comin' an' chipper an' gay, If he can't do a day's work he has found He can be useful in many's the way— Fixin' an' patchin' an' putterin' round.

If there's a fence board that's anywhere down Gramper's on hand, with a hatchet and nail, Drives the old mare in the buckboard to town, Solders the leak in the tin milkin' pail; Cuts up the early pertaters fer seed; Sees that the straps in the harness is sound; Does ier the wimmen folks all that they need— Fixin' an' patchin' an' putterin' round.

Grandfather's old, but there's lots he can do-Busiest man on the homestead, you bet! Done his day's work, but he ain't nowaday

through, Good for the chores o' the eventide yet, Rest time's a-comin', though; soon he will sleep ndly enough in the cemetery ground. Sut 't will be lonesome. We it in...

Fixin' an' patchin' an' putterin' round.

—Chicago Dally News. ne. We'll miss him a heap

A Noble Death.

A Southern paper prints the following moving story of sublime self-sacrifice by a dog—a fin ge Newfoundland. A camping-party on the ast of Georgia, near Savannah, had been amusing themselves by swimming in the bay, and a venturesome lad named Charile Butler had swam much farther, and stayed longer than the rest. The writer (who was the owner of the dog) dressed himself, and was busy at the camp ground, preparing supper, when he heard an

A sudden outery told me something was going wrong on the shore. Grabbing a rife and hasten-ing back, with Carlo at my heels, I beheld Butler some distance away, swimming with all his might, and only a few yards behind him the vertimight, and only a few yards behind him the vertical in of a huge shark. There seemed no possibility that the boy's life could be saved; we were without boats, and fish and man were so nearly in line from us that I did not dare to fire. In a second Black Carlo, comprehending the situation, dashed through the surf, and started to swim toward Charlie with a speed I have never seen equaled by any land animal. The boy, having leisurely covered most of the distance between the reef and the shore when the man-eater started after him, was comparatively distance between the rect and the shore was the man-eater started after him, was comparatively fresh, and when he saw a noble dog hastening to his help, made a final desperate effort to escape. In another instant Carlo was close to him. Just

then, however, the shark, having come near enough, turned so that we could see his white belly glistening in the twilight, and was all ready for the spring that would surely have ended Charlie's life, when Carlo, leaping clean over Butler's form, appeared to go straight into the monster's mouth; and the latter, having got his supper, disappeared in deep water, while the lad in a few accounds was asia on the shore. That aight our joy over our comrade's reacue was mingled with sorrow for the life so gallantly sacrineed in his behalf, and to this day the memory of that thrilling scene fills me with sadness for the loss of Black Carlo, my dog hero.

How Polly Cured the Cat. "Did I ever tell you how our cat bizer was cured of his habit of catching birds? No? Well, I must tell you, for I think it was the most effective object lesson Sizer ever had. He was a great pet, and had learned to do some pretty tricks, but had one propensity which was as wicked as could be—no bird was safe if Sizer could reach it.

He had eaten two of mother's canaries, and the neighbors had threatened to kill him if he came into their houses. At last, however, Sizer met his equal.

his equal.

Aunt Clara wrote to mother that she would

Aunt Clara wrote to mother that she would spend the summer with us, and would bring her big parrot. Mother was perfectly willing to have Polly come, and we children were wild with delight. We had never had an opportunity of knowing a parrot—neither had Sizer! One day mother was busy preparing Aunt Clara's room, and John and I were helping her. Suddenly mother dropped down on the nearest chair, saying, "Oh, dear! I have forgotten Sizer!" In a minute she was able to explain that in her joy that Aunt Clara was coming, she had forgotten

Aunt Clara said at breakfast that she had put Polly's cage on the porch upstairs, so that her ladyship might enjoy the fresh air. She was so very noisy, she added, because she could see a big gray cat on the fence. We all knew that Sizer was four miles from the fence and only laughed at Polly's vehemence. After ibreakfast John was allowed to bring the cage down to the dining-room and there it stayed during the entire visit. The cage door stood open, and Polly

walked out or in at her own sweet will.

When John set the cage down Aunt Clara opened the door and Polly came out, with slow and stately step, saying in an injured tone, "Polly wants her breakfast! Polly wants a bath! "Polly wants her breakfast! Polly wants a bath! Hello, boys!" Her reckless words were so illsuited to her dignified appearance that one could
not help laughing, which seemed to entertain
Polly very much. While the bird was sitting
near her cage, holding a bit of bread in her claw,
she stretched her neck, dropped the bread, and
called out, "Poor pussy! Come pussy! Hello,
boys!" looking intently at something that had
appeared at the window.
That "something" was Sizer! He had come

wants a bath!"

This final remark, which was such a favorite with Polly, seemed to be merely a reflection, as she generally said it in a very low tone, and busied herself in recovering her perch or her food. For two or three days Sizer did not come into the room, and even mother began to lose her fears for Polly's safety. Then he began to sit quietly near a window or open door, so that he could run if danger menaced, and looked at the parrot with longing eyes.

Her conversational powers had abashed him, but

ran in with his glasses in one hand and news-paper in the other; mother came, dismay on every feature; we children ran to the scene, of course, and in a minute Aunt Clara came.

Such a sight as we beheld! We all stood trans fixed for an instant, and then burst into loud laughter. Polly had evidently been dozing on the broad window-sill when Sizer had made an sttack. When we saw them Polly was holding Sizer with her strong claws and had his ear in her sharp, cutting bill. Sizer was fairly howling and trying his best to use his claws on Polly.

The parrot made some inarticulate noise all the time, and then they rolled off on to the floor. There and Sizer dashed madly past us, and we could hear him "spit" as he fied the scene. Polly began to smooth her ruffled plumage, and was evidently none the worse for the conflict. She was still very angry, and screamed after Sizer
"Poor pussy! Poor pussy! Polly's mad! Polly's

mad! Hello, boys! She would hardly allow Aunt Clara to soothe her, and was quarrelsome for two or three days. No one dared say "Poor pussy," in Polly's hearing. It is needless to say Sizer was cured. He returned to the house after a few days, with a much-injured ear, but nothing could induce him to enter the dining-room, and the sound of Polly's voice seemed to terrify him. From that day the sight of a cage seemed to recall the encounter, and as far as he was concerned a caged bird could hang in safety.—J. M. H., in Our Dumb Animals.

Historical.

-The old Bridewell burying-ground, which is now the subject of legislation in the English Parliament, is the resting-place of Mme. Cres-well, so often mentioned by the Charles II. dramatists, who died in Bridewell Prison, and dramatists, who died in Bridewell Prison, and left £10 for a sermon to be preached at her funeral, on condition that nothing should be said of her but what was well. The preacher got out of the difficulty rather neatly by saying: All that I shall say of her is this: She was b well, she lived well and she died well; for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell and she died in Bridewell."

—A loving cup with an interesting history has come into the possession of Sir Wi llam Treloar. come into the possession of Sir wi nam Ireloat. According to the inscriptions on the cup, it appears to have been a present from Edmund Burke to Samuel Johnson in honor of the latter's stay at Beaconsfield in 1774. It then passed to Oliver Goldsmith, and on his death was given "to David Garrick and members of the Turk's Head Club, as its fitting holders, to be quaffed from by each member present at cockern hour. Head Clup, as its atting holders, to be quared from by each member present at cockcrow hour appearing." This club was a select literary coterie, and was founded by Johnson and Reynolds in 1772, taking its name from an old coffee house in Gerrard street. It is now known as "The Club" and is of small but exclusive membership. bership. It favors a hotel in Trafalgar square, London, when its occasional meetings are called. The present Prime Minister of England is a

member.

— A Shaksperian relic lately sold in London for \$725 was an armchair made from the wood of the mulberry tree planted by Shakspere in New-riace Garden, Stratford-on-Avon. At the same sale an imperfect copy of the First Folio Shakspere, "sold with all faults," fetched \$1525. A perfect copy of the Second Folio, 1632, in excellent condition, brought \$1000.

—A bottle of sods water, recovered from the wreck of the Royal George, is to be submitted to

public auction in London. The relic is said to be well authenticated, and as the Royal George was sunk on Aug. 29, 1782, it is over 120 years old. Some two-thirds of the contents, originally about half a plut, remain, the cork being still retained by wire partially displaced. Chemical changes corresponding to those produced by ullage in wine presumably account for a thin internal inevistation or discoloration of salts. The bottle, of the familiar soda water shape, incapable of standing up, is of green glass, but in capacity and also as to size of neck there are marked differences between the bottle of the eighteenth and the bottle of the twentieth centuries. No clue to the name of the maker of the soda water is given.

-About the middle of the sixteenth century

—About the middle of the sixteenth century Henry II. had a magnificent necklace inclosed within the shell of an egg, and sent it for an Easter gift to Diane de Poitiers. The entire production revealed such exquisiteness of design and workmanship that the eminent success spread like wildfire among the people, and the following Easter saw a hundred examples of like folly and extravagance.

—If you have ever been in London, England, you will regret that the old cloister of the Gray Friars has been demolished to make room for a modern office building, and that its delightful old churchyard which was thought in the Middle Ages to be "peculiarly free from incubi and flying demons of all sorts, for which reason it became a fashionable burying-place and almost as popular as Westminster Abbey, even with royalty," will soon be covered with buildings.

Curious facts.

"You—you'll be very gentle with her," healtafed the minister's pretty wife. "You'll be very gentle with her, Sim. True love is never harsh or unkind."

Sim nodded cheerfully. "You bet I'll be gentle. Minister in there?" He pointed to the little parlor, in which the lamp shone brightly. "We thought we could give Sizer away. It is essay to give a cat away, but he will not always story be longer than you can help." "I've got a deputation of our 'leading citizens' hiding behind the barn," grinned Sim. "Had to pay old Parker true foliars afore he'd come, and Chris Jimmerson five dollars; but they've learned their speech."

"You're a good man, Sim," said the little lady; and tripped away to Join her husband.

Presently, as Sim stood leaning against a tree, a slight figure stole timidly through the dusk. In lits arms it carried a bundle. A sob rose to ist lits arms it carried a bundle. A sob rose to ist lits arms it carried a bundle. A sob rose to ist lits arms it carried a bundle. A sob rose to ist lits arms it carried a bundle. A sob rose to ist lits arms it carried a bundle. A sob rose to ist turned sadly away. Chub, who was weary, began to cry.

"I wouldn't go if I were you, Celinda," said Sim, softly.

Celinds gave a little sob also, then choked it back. "I—I wanted just to have one look at it back. "I—I wanted just to have one look at it back." In magin have known you'd be here, Sim."

"Of course," said Sim quietly. "Didn't I say so?"

"Of course," said Sim quietly. "Didn't I say so?"

"They laughed at me," faitered Celinda. "I have forgetten steering was able to cry gentle. When he was able to capt to the players in a recent football was to give a cat away, but he will not always to give a cat away. It is estay in the them to always to give a cat away. It is e

surface of the tie. A gain of four feet is made in

the width over the old eight-inch ties, which means that fewer are needed.

—The tight-fitting British uniform is alleged to be the cause of much heart disease among

soldiers.
—Since he began yachting about fifty years
—shacealled nearly two hundred ago, Lerd Brassey has sailed nearly two hundred thousand miles in a dozen yachts of varying tonnage.

—That a polished metallic surface is always positively electrified with regard to an unpolished positively electrified with regard to an unpolished surface of the same substance has been shown by Heschus, a Russian experimenter, according to the Revue Scientifique (Dec. 13). "The same rule," it says, "applies to other substances; for instance, of two slabs of wood cut from the same piece, one cut parallel to the fibres is always positive to one cut crosswise. Of two plates of various metals the soitest is positive, while non metallic bodies are more nositive as they become metallic bodies are more positive as they become harder. Sticky substances and those that give off dust are always positive. . . . Generally speaking, positive electrification appears to increase directly as superficial density." It is hoped that these results may lead to a rational theory of contact-electricity.

appeared at the window.

That "something" was Sizer! He had come home again, and we were filled with alarm. Aunt Clara looked on quietly and said, "You need not be afraid; Polly is a match for any cat I ever saw." So we thought it would be fun to see an encounter between bird and cat, for we knew Sizer to be no coward. He only looked at the bird, this time, and sprang out of the window while Polly screamed after him, "Goodby, pussy! Who's afraid? Polly wants a bath!"

This final remark, which was such a favorite with Polly, seemed to be merely a reflection, as she generally said it in a very low tone, and she generally said it in a very low tone, and she generally said it in a very low tone, and when he came out the insects were found drilling through his skin. They were carefully removed, put in a tin bucket, fed daily with blood from the hand, and after about five days, to the doctor's great delight, they laid their eggs in the water. It was to procure and study these eggs

the parrof with longing eyes.

Her conversational powers had abashed him, but he finally thought, "She's only a bird after all," and to long for a meal of his own providing. The sequel is easily foreseen. One day we heard the greatest commotion in the dining-room. Father would cover that distance in exactly thirty-three

—It is the rule for the Sheerness (England) urban district council to meet one week and the Sheppey board of guardians the next. Recently the latter body suggested an alteration, but it was pointed out that it would be inadvisable to have the two meetings both in one week for the sake of the local newspapers. "We shall have everything to read one week," remarked one of the members, "and nothing the next."

-At Reikjavik, Iceland, the temperance women who are known as "white ribboners, have taken to standing at the doors of publi houses from 4 P. M. until closing hours, urging men not to enter.

—Chorus girls of all the Paris theatres have just formed a union to protect their interests. They point out that the encoluments of their humble calling have been entrely too dependent

public they will not interfere in the matter of

heretofore on the wh ms of fickle directors. A comm ttee of fifteen pretty choristers is now at work on the bylaws. They have assured the

Brilliants. Sweet Spring, thou comest girt with life and eath shrinks before the sunlight of thy glance And at the music of thy Orphic harpings The underworld yields up its buried blosso And in our hearts thy melodies and odors Can wake to passion'd life our olden glories. Thou canst relume he glazed eyes of Nature.

O Love, why is thy light gone out forever?

—Israel Zangwill, in "A Book of Poems," pu lished by Funk & Wagnalls. When, with a serious musing, I behold The grateful and obsequious marigold, How duly, ev'ry morning, she displays Her open breast, when Titan spreads his rays; How when he down declines, she droops

mourns, Bedew'd (as 't were) with tears, till he returns; And, how she veils her flow'rs, when he As if she scorned to be looked on By an inferior eye; or, did contemn To wait upon a meaner light than him. When this I meditate, methinks the flowers

Have spirits far more generous than ours; And give us fair examples, to despise The servile fawnings and idolatries Wherewith we court these earthly things below. Which merit not the service we bestow

Life is so sweet, and goes so very soon! Miss not a single change or charm it has— Bend to it and dance with it as the grass Plays with the sun in June. . So rare and brief a thing For happiness was meant, And all delight. Time only for a song-A smile—a blossoming, With now and then an hour For silence and content. Live like the flower— Under the sun by day,
The stars by night.
Life is a gift, and gifts are sweet alway; But even the sweetest passes very soon.
Then put thyself in tune!
—Mildred I. M'Neal.

Let thyself be in tune!

Which on the spot that hot lips lie above, A tlay spot, grows for an instant warm: The moment passed, straightway 't is cold again, Returning to its first proud lifeless grace; Keeping no memory of the close embrace, Nor from the warm red lips one scarlet stain. But what of that? Why should I be distressed Though thou art cold as stone? Let me be brave, If but for once, and love for nothing, save For love's sake only; for he loveth best And brightest does his flame of passion burn, Who giveth all things, asking no return.

—Owen Inslev.

Here in the roar of the street, In traffic's dull beat. Swift to defeat Dwelleth my mind,— Striving and driving with its grim kind. There is a far forest's lane, Green after rain, Careless of gain Dwelleth my heart,—

eeking the silence the trees impart.

—Emory Pottle, in Outing.



32 to 40 bust. Girls' Guimpe. 4407. Girls' Guimpe. 4407.

The front and backs are smooth across the shoulders, and drawn down in slight gathers at the waist line. The yoke is applied as indicated, but, if a transparent effect is desired, the under material can be cut away on the line of perforations, and the edges finished neatly on the under side. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and finished by frills and bands of needlework or lace. The high neck is finished with a standing collar and a frill. When low neck is used the finish can be plain or a frill as preferred. A calling is applied at the waist line and the guimpe is drawn up by means of tapes inserted therein.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 jears) is 1½ yards 36 inches wide, with § yards of all-over embroidery for yoke, collar and cuffs.

of all-over embroidery for yoke, collar and cuffs.

The pattern, 4407, is cut in sizes for girls of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

Woman's Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

The waist consists of the plain back and the fronts which are laid in rather wide tucks, stitched at their underfolds and again at the edges through two thicknesses only. The original is made unlined, but slik and wool materials are better when the fitted foundation is used. If he box plaits in front are stitched through the centre and the closing is made with small buttons and the buttonholes worked through the front nortion of the right how plait.

buttons and the buttonholes worked through the front portion of the right box plait.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 44 yards 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide, 34 yards 44 inches wide.

The waist pattern, 4408, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



4409 Child's Coat.

The coat consists of the yoke to which the slightly circular fronts and back are attached. Over the yoke is arranged the deep cape collar and at the neck is a simple turn-over one. The sleeves are in bishop style with turn-over cuffs, but the plain straight bands can be used alone if preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 4½ yards 21 inches wide or 4½ yards 52 inches wide.

The coat pattern, 4409, is cut in sizes for children of

Woman's Fancy Waist. 4410. The waist consists of the fitted lining, on which are arranged the back and the fronts, both of which are arranged the back and the fronts, both of which are laid in box plaits. The waist proper with the bertha closes at the centre front, but the yoke is hooked into place at the left shoulder seam. The sleeves are among the new ones and suggest the Hungarian idea. At the lower edges are novel cuffs, which are cut in points to harmonize with the stole

The quantity of material required for the medium The quantity of material required for the medium size is 43 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 24 yards 44 inches wide, with 14 yards of all-over lace for bertha, cuffs and sleeve trimming, and 6 yards of bands or insertion to make yoke as illustrated. The waist pattern, 4410, is cut in sizes for a 32,



4411 Walking Skirt, 4412 Strapped Coat, 22 to 30 waist. 32 to 40 bust. Woman's Walking Skirt. 4411.

Walking skirt: have become an established feature of correct dress, and no one of the many styles shown is more smart and desirable than the model here illustrated. The full length front gore is a feature and trated. The full length front gore is a feature and gives all possible effect of height, while the hip yoke is stylish and new. The original is made of fiecked tancolored etamine stitched with corticelli silk, bu, all the season's materials are equally appropriate. The skirt is cut in seven gores, the front one being extended to form a yoke. The side gores are plaited and joined to the front and to the edge of the yoke, the plaits being stitched to flounce depth only and so providing ample flare about the feet.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 44 inches wide or 34 yards 32 inches wide. or 34 yards 52 inches wide.

The skirt pattern, 441l. is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Woman's Strapped Cont. 4419. Coats made with stirrhed straps are much in vogue, and are exceedingly smart. This very attractive one is adapt- dto suitings of all sorts as well as to materials used for general wraps, but is shown in tan colored covert cloth stitched with corticelli silk.

The coat is made with fronts, back and under-arm gores, and includes seams in both fronts and backwhich extend to the shoulders. The ueck is finished with the excellet are collar and lanels and in each with the regulation collar and lapels, and in each front is inserted a convenient pocket. The sleeves are in the smart tailor coat shape, but with novel

roll-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 22 yards 44 inches wide or 22 yards 52 inches Wide.
The coat pattern, 4412, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue or any pattern illustrated on this page, send 16 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGH-MAN, Boston, Mass.

Home Dressmaking. Hints by May Manton.

4407 Girl's Guimpe,

The Horse.

A Cure for Colic.

It is of great importance in the treatmen of colic, says Mr. C. D. Smead, veterinary surgeon, to first ascertain what has brought on the attack. If it is due to the consumption of a quantity of dry food, and there is reason to believe there is a hardened mass of dry, undigested food in the intestines, common sense will tell us that this

Therefore, more is needed than mere stimplants: physic is demanded. And what shall this physic be? Shall it be aloes? No, never. Why? Simply because aloes increase activity of the bowels by muscular contraction. Shall it be salts? No, because they increase the secretions of the mucous membranes, and are so far good, but not sufficient to wet up that dry mass

What then shall it be? Oil, oil, oil every time, sufficient to soften up and emulsify this mass of dry food. "How much?" it may be asked. It is difficult to say. But start with a pint of pure raw linseed oil (never boiled). Give with a round teaspoonful of ginger, and if there is much pain add an ounce of sulphuric ether, or half an ounce of hydrate of chloral dissolved in water and added.

In an hour repeat, and continue to repeat until there is a natural rumbling of the bowels. Also use the syringe by injecting a gallon of warm soapy water up the rectum, and repeat hourly until the pain succumbs or a passage is made. In bad cases wring cloths out of hot water and apply to the

In cases where the attack may be due to the consumption of a quantity of soft 100d, or to drinking much cold water, digestion is in a measure stopped, and certain gases are formed by chemical action. Nothing will better neutralize the gas thus generated than half an ounce of carbonate of ammonia dissolved in a pint of water, and poured down from a bottle. This will relieve the bloat, and can be repeated hourly. Also if the pain is severe give the hydrate of chloral as before recommended with the ginger, and repeat if necessary every half hour until the pain is relieved.

Shying may arise from timidity, defective eyesight or bad temper. If from timidity, it can be only overcome by gentle usage and allowing the horse to pass the object with out taking any notice of his fear beyond patting and encouraging him; to chastise him is worse than useless and senseless. If it arise from defective eyesight, it will be incurable, as it is impossible for the animal to see objects otherwise than through a distorted medium. If it arise from vice, which is frequently the case, the horse must be made firmly but temperately to pass the object at which he shies; having passed it, continue to ride; do not return and pass it again and again, as that only irritates him: and when he finds he is mastered, he will daily improve.

All large horses are more or less liable to their wind becoming affected after illness. Inflammation of the feet is another common complaint with horses of this class. Loaded with flesh to improve their style and appear ance, and with high action in addition to their weight—two great causes of inflammatory attacks-they are liable to this complaint unless great care is taken to guard against it. Many carriage horses have flat feet, rendering them doubly liable to an attack of this description. In them the sole of the feet will sink, becoming convex instead of concave. When such is the case, great care is requisite in shoeing or the horse will not be workably sound.

According to M. Lavalerd, the administrator of the Paris Omnibus Company, a sum of no less than \$6,000,000 has been saved during the past twenty-six years, owing to the substitution of corn for oats in the feeding of horses which he employs. For horses

Col. John E. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass has sold to O. P. Dickey, East Cornish, Vt. the two-year-old colt Robber Baron, by Baron Wilkes (2.18); dam, Protina, by Glenwold; second dam, Portia (2.291), the dam of Lightning (2.11) and Protein (2.113), by Startle.

The theory recently advanced by the well-known Kentucky trainer, Ben Kenney, that mares, as a general thing, train better than stall one or geldings, opens up a new line of thought as to whether or not this is really true. According to The Horse World, there are eighty-eight trotters that have records from 2.09 to 2.10; fifty-eight of these are stallions and geldings, while thirty of them are mares. A casual glance at the summaries of any year will reveal the fact that the difference in numbers as between the males and females that are trained is very slight. Another thing that the summaries will show is that more of the stallions and geldings raced the season through than mares. It may be, however, that they are more pleasant to train and get along erties are eliminated in the milling process. than mares. It may be, however, that they with, but it is hard to believe they are better money winners.

It is shown that about twenty per cent. of the energy contained in a horse's allowance of oats goes toward chewing and digesting the grain; that ten per cent. more may easily be corsumed in fighting flies in the This is a useful hint to horseme and stable keepers. It is also shown that



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

valuable, ery bottle of Cametie Baleam sold is ranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 bottle. Bold by druggists, or sent by ex-charges paid, with full directions for its Send for descriptive circuiars, testimo-, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.



THE NOTED MORGAN STALLION DANIEL LAMBERT, BY ETHAN ALLEN, 2.25 1-2. FOALED IN 1858. DIED JUNE 29, 1899.

too low a temperature in the s'able may lion pounds marketed since the law went

As compared with machinery Professor Langworthy shows that a horse that converts thirty-four per cent. of his food into hanical work is far more economical as a machine than the best steam engine, which renders less than twenty per cent, of its fuel available in the shape of energy.

Cured Swellen Gland.

PASSUMPSIC, VT., Jan. 20, 1903. The Lawrence-Williams Company, C eveland, O.: Valuable mare had a swelling in her throat. People said it was in a gland and would prove weighing 1100 to 1200 pounds, the company provides a ration which is formed from eight to nine parts of grain, five to six parts of hav and five to six parts of straw.

serious. I used your Gombanit's Causiuc Baisani and blistered it, and it took all swelling away. Her throat is just as smooth as ever and she is all right. I would not be without it in my livery stable.

C. H. Annis.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The Treasury Department has issued ruling on renovated butter. The ruling is the Secretary of Agriculture's, but in enforcing the oleo and renovated butter law the Agriculture and the Treasury Departments co-operate. The ruling relates to branding and marking of renovated butter, and sets forth that the Government brands and stamps upon the butter cannot be removed or defaced in repacking, and that jobbers and wholesalers "shall handle butter only in original manufacturers' packages, and dispose of it without breaking these packages for any purpose or in any way changing the form and markings."

When doctors disagree, who shall decide:

Several years ago the Georgia Experiment Station published a bulletin which received wide circulation, showing the superior nutritive and digestive qualities of graham and whole-wheat flours over the patent refined white flours from which it was claimed Now comes a series of studies and experiments by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which shows that while the patented white flours lack protein or the nuscle and bone-forming elements as compared with the graham and whole-wheat lours, yet the digestive tests show that nuch of these properties in graham and whole-wheat flours is not acted upon by the gastric juices, and that owing to the finer grinding of the white flour and the greater digestibility of the inside of the wheat berry, more bone and muscle nutriment is really obtained by man from white flour than from the coarser kinds. The conclusion reached is that there is really very little difference in the food value of the different flours and that all flours are very nutritious and wholesome foods. The coarser flours. such as graham, have the advantage that they increase peristalic action—active diges-tion. Facts of course are facts, and one must not presume to dispute facts when they are scientific facts, but it seems hard to believe, nevertheless, that there is as much actual bodily nourishment, whether it be thought more toothsome or not, in bread made from refined white flour as in that made from the whole berry, containing the gluten and sweet inner linings of the wheat husks.

The oleo law does not seem to be working out in practice along the lines expected. The law provided for a revenue tax on uncolored oleo and ten cents a pound on oleo colored to resemble butter. Internal revenue office reports show a not very large decrease in the oleo production since the oleo law was passed, and this is due, it is believed, only to the disturbing effects of the enactment. It is predicted, however, that the as the end of your little finger, as though new fiscal year will show a resumption of they were choice bits of meat? Fowls will the average production and consumption of oleo. It is further shown, however, that practically the entire product of fifty mil-

easily result in such a loss of energy as to into effect comes in under the one-fourth-ofrequire two or more pounds of additional a-cent-a-pound tax, classified as "uncoloats per day to compensate for the loss." Uncolored oleomargarine as ored "oleo. "Uncolored oleomargarine as to the mayor, says that during the year enda matter of fact," said an inspector of the ing Jan. 31 last, he condemned and de-Treasury, in speaking of the matter, "is a stroyed as unfit for food 918 pounds of poul-tong way from being white. While it may be stroyed as unfit for food 918 pounds of fish. contain no actual artificial coloring matter, 192 ducks and other small game, 207 rabbits, the ingredients have been so mixed and seven carcasses of venison, forty-three compounded that the product is usually a bushels of potatoes, 405 backets of berries. good cream shade or a cream yellow. The ghastly white appearance of the original oleo is destroyed, and it would even pass muster as butter. Much of this 'uncolored' oleo now on the market has a better lookthan considerable of our country butter."

The purpose of the law was to prevent fraud—the sale of oleo in the nan.e and at the price of butter. Is this end being achieved throughout the country? If this "unBy order of the City Council it was provided colored" oleo, paying a fourth-of-a-cent-a pound internal revenue tax, is being put upon the butter market and sold with its labels removed, in the same old way, then some amendment of the law is necessary.

Germany proposes to find out the way we farm. She is about to send over fifty noted German agricultural scientists who will tour the farm and fruit sections of the United States., An advanced guard has already been here making necessary arrangements. The party and attaches have already been advised by circulars to provide themselves with thin clothes, negligee shirts and to bring their own cigars, as Americans wear evening clothes "only on festival occasions," and as nothing can be obtained in this country which Germans would deem worth smoking for less than ten cents apiece. The cigar trust of the United States should provide a half box or two for the distinguished visitors, unless the latter decide to bring their meercshaum pipes, in which case the pipe tobacco trust might do the honors.

The value of shelter and comfort for cattle is demonstrated in an experiment made by the Arizona station. A herd of milch cows were exposed for three days to a cold rain, at the end of which time the flow of milk had decreased just one half, notwithstanding that the cattle were properly fed. It was a month before the cows gave as much milk as before the exposure.

As the spring advances the earth warms up and the manure in the soil becomes available for plant use. The key to early soil fertility lies in the release of nitrogen. This process is termed nitrification, and necessitates both moisture and heat by which the highly available nitrates, which the plant rootlets can absorb, are formed from the less active nitrogen of organic matter, ammonia, nitrate of soda, etc. This change is due to the action of minute organisms.

By cutting back the limbs of old peach trees so that the trees resemble a stump, nore than anything else, new and vigorous fruit-bearing shoots will be put out and several good annual crops produced, while the young trees are coming into bearing. Unlike apple-tree suckers, these shoots will bear fruit the second year.

Some things none of us can well afford. One is to set poor plants or trees. Another is to set them on poorly prepared ground, and another is to work over them on poor land.

A grass run, as soon as possible, is one o the finest things for young chicks.

Coal ashes constitute a splendid grit for hens. Have you never seen a hen gobble down half a dozen chunks of cinder as large

The Year in the Markets.

George E. McKay, superintendent of the Boston public markets, in his annual report seven carcasses of venison, forty-three and sent large quantities of fruit and vegetables to the dumping scow.

The police assigned to the department made ninety-seven arrests for the following offences: Drunkenness 32, larceny and embezzlement 41, picking pockets 2, assault and battery 12, cruelty to animals 10.

The annual income from rents of stalls cellars and outside stands, under the leases that new leases should be granted for five years, to date from April 1, 1902, and the rentals appropriated so that the income to the city would be thirty per cent. more than the amount received under the leases which expired March 31, 1902; in accordance with which order the amount now received for the above premises is \$110,552.

Berries for Profit.

Strawberry growers of today must be contented to get a profit far below those which some of us can remember about firty years ago. One farmer became disgusted because he could only get thirty cents per basket for berries, and would not allow pickers to take them off the vines. Strawberries could be raised in any

ground but clay to good advantage. The rows should be about four feet apart and the plants about fifteen or eighteen inches apart. I keep the rows cultivated throughout the year. For winter covering use pine boughs, bean or tema o stalks, but buck wheat straw is bad because of its sprouting in the spring.

I pay two cents per quart for pickers and

secure the best class of work. It is better than trying to get the work done at 1½ cents. Do not rush the berries to market, but run them over and grow late varieties. The best profits come when the Southern berries are gone. The public wants a light red betry with a

light green huli, and that is the berry to grow. Transplant early as possible and do not shade until the plants are budded. D. E. JEANUM.

Gombault's Caustic Balsom all that it is Claimed to be. STAMFORD, CT., Oct. 1, 1902.

The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, O:
I have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for some time for many complaints and always found it all that you claim for it.

WILLIAM F. PFEBLES.

F BOOK MAILED FREE.

A.A. PEVERS, Congestions, Inflam: curas tions, Lung Fever, Milk Fever, B. B. SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, curas Rheumatism. C. C. SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizooi D. D. WORMS, Bots, Grube. E. E. COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflame Cuzzes Lungs, Pieuro-Pneumonia. F. F. COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, CUZES Diarrhea, Dysentery. H. H. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDER -CURES)
1. I. SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions
CURES; Ulcers, Gresse, Farcy,
J. K. BAD CONDITION, Stering Coat,
CURES; Indigestion, Stomach Staggers. CORES | Indigestion, Stomach Staggers, Oc. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c. & At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.



y to this remediates without a blemish as it does not close BIG HEAD CURED.

Gowen, I. T., Jan. 27, 1901. Or. B. J. Kendall Co., Dear Sirs,—I can heartly recommend your Spavin Cure. I have a fine colt that was troubled with big bead and a few applications of your Spavin Cure cured him. I have also taken aplitate off from other horses with it. I use it in my family and find it a great cure. I cannot praise it too highly for the good it has done me. I am, Respectfully, MRS. MAGGIE GORE. It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the a. ove are a guarantee of merit. I rice \$1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \t

FLINTKOTE ROOFING LIGHT DURABLE ECONOMICAL PFIRE-RESISTING J.A.& W BIRD COMPANY 30 INDIA ST.BOSTON

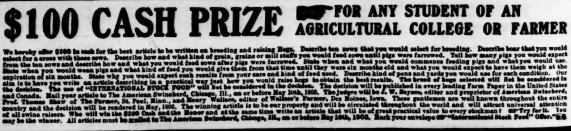
reatise on the Horse," the book free, or address Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VI

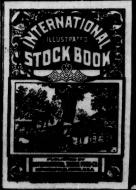
HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE MALES AND FEMALES.
WASHBURN & KNOWLTON, New London, Ohio.



is the title of the McCormick book for 1903.
If interested in machines that not only saves his grain, but also saves his money in saving his time. write for it. T. A. McCORMICK, GENERAL AGENT,

McCormick Machines, . . . Boston, Mass.





\$3000.00 STOCK

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC. \$10.00 CASH, we will send you, IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED.

VOL

NO.

Feature The quara of the Nev prevalence o rious compli farmers and setts are qu reside near t located in M part in each things these They are afr cattle pass which migh and liable to such violator has a large b town of Pow

town, Mass.

he drives his

to the other.

water them. pector has partment at ondering. The chief son in regard was received wholesale vi a ruling ap owners' poir to be a grea already acro shire and M strictness ma It is unlikely own pasture searching ou and enforcing the quarantin

The local S viewed more usually gran setts farm quarantined Dr. Peters allows the fa line on his ov cattle from th western secti on account of ing cattle th fection to l easily be look This ruling dreds of farm

to send away

pastures, and

pastures usu Pasture lan ought to be a the national States concer situation may that some of t fied. The ca suffering from to the rigid qu infected herd of business. killed and d dares stock u the malady, a the disease against a se article on ar phases of th Hampshire a

Makers of the legal ter say, conveys and so would any other w years by col butter. If turns up his has learned rancid and ha eome so a and the grea renovated re dairy expert, products peo oleomargarin roted and g isn't one of own product they object to the rancid, do lied, grainles sweetened, blo

a new life, sh